THE

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"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, *addressed to* MRS. (MISS) ANNE JUSTICE, *upon the* PAVEMENT, YORK.

Printed from the ORIGINALS.

I'M sure, dear Nanny, you'll excuse my silence this bout: this last fortnight has been wholly taken up in receiving visits of congratulation upon my brother's wedding. My new sister is to passe the summer in the house with me, so you may be sure I shall have very little time to my selfe. I am perfectly ignorant of the marriage you mean, and so dull I can't guesse the name of the lord whose character you say is so good. If you are not at Scoffton this summer, I must despair of seeing you. I fancy about the latter end of this month we shall be going into Nottinghamshire. I writ to Mrs. B. three or four posts ago, and told her I heard she was going to be married; and gave her good advice, to forget Mr. Vane and take the first lover her relations propos'd to her—pray write me word if she follows it. I allwaies wish her very well. The small-pox rages dreadfully, and has carry'd off several people here: that, and the heat of the weather, makes me wish myselfe in the country. My eyes are something better, for I was not able to write for a good while; but they are still weak, and make me, sooner than I otherwaie would, tell you, that I am, dear Nanny, Your's to serve you.

June 5.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

Ay, ay, as you say, my dear, men are vile inconstant toads. Mr. Vane could never write with the brisk air if he had any sorrow in his heart; however, the letter is realy pritty, and gives me a good opinion of his understanding, tho' none of his fidelity; I think they seldom go together. You are much in the right not to undeceive Mrs. B. I would not have her know any thing to vex her, as such a piece of news needs must. Poor lady!—but she's happy in being more discreet than I could be. On the other hand, I could beat Mr. Vane, as much a pritty gentleman as I hear he is. I'll swear, by his letter, he seems to have more mind to rival Mr. Crotchrode than break his heart for Mrs. B.

I shall neither see dear Mrs. Justice, nor any of my north country friends, this year. I'm got into the west, over the hills and far away. Here is nothing to be lik'd that I can find; every thing in the same mode and fashion as in the days of king Arthur and the knights of the round table. In the hall, a great shovel board table and antick suits of armour; the parlor furnish'd with right reverend turky work chairs and carpets; and for books, the famous History of Amadis de Gaul, and the Book of Martyrs, with wooden cuts; and for company, not a mortal man but the parson of the parish, some fourscore or thereabouts: you know I was never a violent friend to the cloth, but I must make a virtue of necessity, and talk to him of nobody. This is the present posture of my affairs, which you must own very dismal. Times may mend; there is nothing sure, but that I am your's.

Direct for me at West-Dean, to be left at Mr. Foulks, a coffee-house, at the Three Lions, in Salisbury, Wiltshire.

The paper I mention'd is very long, and I don't know whether you'l think it worth postage; but if you persist in desiring it, I'll send it you. *June 14.*

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

Nothing could be more obliging than so quick a return to my letter, and sending what I enquired for. I pity your poor Strephon, and guesse what effect such a letter must make on your heart. I like of all things his manner of writing, and am sorry all your wishes are not successful. Mr. V—— has been a great dissembler if it breaks off of his side; but 'tis hard to distinguish false love from true. The poor lady is in a sweet pickle; and I am so good-natured to be sorry for all people who have misfortunes, especially of that kind which I think the most touch-

ing. I would to God I was with you reading the Atalantis! I know the book, and 'twould be a vast pleasure to me to read some of the storys with you, which are realy very pritty: some part of Eleonora's I like mightily, and all Diana's, which is the more moving because 'tis all true. If you and I was together now we should be very good company, for I'm in a very pritty garden with a book of charming verses in my hand. I don't know when we shall see Mrs. B. but when we do come into that country, is it quite impossible for you to stay a week or so with us? I only hint this, for I know people's inclinations must submit to their conveniencys; only tell me how far it may be possible on your side, and then I'll endeavour it on mine; though a thousand things may happen to make it impossible as to my part. You know you should be allwaies welcome to me, and 'tis none of my fault if I don't see you.

Remember your promise concerning the letters.

To Mrs. Ann Justice, at York.

Yes, yes, my dear, here is woods, and shades, and groves, in abundance. You are in the right on't; 'tis not the place, but the solitude of the place, that is intolerable. 'Tis a horrid thing to see nothing but trees in a wood, and to walk by a purling stream to ogle the gudgeons in it. I'm glad you continue your inclination to reading; 'tis the most improving and most pleasant of all employments, and helps to wear away many melancholy hours. I hear from some Nottinghamshire people, that Mrs. B. is not at all concern'd at the breaking off her match. I wonder at her courage if she is not, and at her prudence in dissembling it if she is. Prudent people are very happy. 'Tis an exceeding fine thing, that's certain; but I was born without it, and shall retain to my day of death the humour of saying what I think; therefore you may believe me, when I protest I am much mortify'd at not seeing the North this year, for a hundred and fifty reasons; amongst the rest, I should have been heartily glad to have seen my Lord Holdernesse. In this hideous country 'tis not the fashion to visit; and the few neighbours there are keep as far from one another as ever they can. The diversion here is walking; which indeed are very pritty all about the house; but then you may walk two mile without meeting a living creature but a few straggling cows. We have been here near this month, and seen but one visitor, and her I never desire to see again, for I never saw such a monster in my life.

I am very sorry for your sore eyes. By this time I hope all's over, and you can see as well as ever. Adieu, my dear. When you drink tea with Mrs. B. drink my health, and do me the justice to believe I wish my selfe with you.

July 7.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

I am very glad you divert yourselfe so well. I endeavour to make my solitude as agreeable as I can. Most things of that kind are in the power of the mind: we may make ourselves easy, if we cannot perfectly happy. The news you tell me very much surprizes me. I wish Mrs. B. extremely well, and hope she designs better for her selfe than a stolen wedding, with a man who (you know) we have reason to believe not the most sincere lover upon earth; and since his estate is in such very bad order, I am clearly of your opinion, his best course would be to the army, for I suppose six or seven thousand pound (if he should get that with his mistrisse) would not set him up again, and there he might possibly establish his fortune, at least better it, and at worst be rid of all his cares. I wonder all the young men in England don't take that method; certainly the most profitable as well the noblest. I confess I cannot believe Mrs. B. so imprudent to keep on any private correspondence with him. I much doubt her perfect happiness if she runs away with him. I fear she will have more reason than ever to say there is no such thing. I have just now received the numbers of the great lottery which is drawing: I find my selfe (as yet) among the unlucky; but, thank God, the great prize is not come out, and there's room for hopes still. Prithee, dear child, pray heartily for me. If I win, I don't question (in spite of all our disputes) to find my selfe perfectly happy. My heart goes very much pit-a-pat about it; but I've a horrid ill bodeing mind, that tells me I shan't win a farthing. I should be very very glad to be mistaken in that case. I hear Mrs. B. has been at the Spaw. I wonder you don't mention it. Adieu, my dear. Pray make no more excuses about long letters, and believe your's never seem so to me. *August 7.*

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

I am glad dear Mrs. Ellys finds so much happynesse in the state she has enter'd into. I wish Mrs. B. had been

so

so happy to have so pritty a place, joyn'd with so pritty a gentleman as all the world calls Mr. Vane. She dines here to-day with her family. I intend to railly her about Sir William. She is a good-natur'd young woman, and I heartily wish she may find (if that can be) a recompence for the disappointment she has met with in this rouling world. Every mortal has their share; and tho' I persist in my notions of happynesse, I begin to believe nobody ever yet experienced it. What think you? My present entertainment is rideing, which I grow very fond of, and endeavour to lay up a stock of good health, the better to endure the fatigues of life. I hope you are situated in an agreeable place, and good air. You know me, and that I wish you all sorts of pleasures; the world affords few, but such as they are, dear Mrs. Ellys, may you enjoy them all.

Sept. 10.

To Mrs. Ellys, at Beverly, Yorkshire.

The Lord save us! what wretches are men! I know that Lord Castlecomare intimately well, and have been very gay in his company. That 'tis possible there should be so inhumane a creature! I pity the poor young lady to the last degree. A man must have a compound of ill-nature, barbarousnesse, and inhumanity, to be able to do such an action. I cannot believe there are manny would be guilty of it. I could declaim four hours upon this subject—'tis something highly ingrateful and perfidious. I know several Lord Castlecomare has made love to, but should have never believ'd him, or any man, so utterly void of all tendernesse and compassion. Had them men women to their mothers! I can hardly believe it. I am of your mind, the young lady is happy if she dies. If he sent her some ratsbane in a letter, 'tis all the kindnesse he can now do, all the recompence he can now make her. I don't question but there are some of our own sex inhumane enough to make a jest of her misfortunes. Especially being a beauty, the public mark of malice, next to plungeing people into misery (as that barbarous Lord Castlecomare has done) the greatest piece of ill-nature is insulting them under it. Chiefly those ruin'd for love, perhaps ensnar'd by vows and undone by too much credulity, I alwaies pity the unhappy, without strictly looking into their merit, however their misfortunes come; when they are unfortunate they deserve compassion: and 'tis my maxim never to ridicule the frailties of the wretched of my own sex. You have done me a sensible pleasure in writeing an account of your own affairs; and I desire to know how they proceed; and depend upon it your interests cannot be indifferent to me. If you like Mr. Heber I advise you to take him, if the match is agreeable to your relations. We must do something for the world; and I don't question but your own good humour and his love will make you very happy. 'Tis more prudent to marry to money with nothing else, than every thing else without money, for there's nothing so hard to come by; but that is not your case, since Mr. Heber has money and is agreeable too.—What would you have more?—Prithee, dear child, don't stand in your own light, and let your next letter be sign'd, A. Heber.

Pray tell me the name of that unfortunate young lady whom you and I pity so much.

Sept. 22.

To Mrs. A. Justice, at York.

I wish heartily for the successe of your affair, because I wish heartily for every thing that pleases you. I agree with you, there is no misfortune so uneasy as uncertainty; and I had rather be sure of never having my wishes, than be perpetually tossing between hope and fear. I pity poor Mrs. Ridsdale, and am glad her family has so just a sense of her misfortunes, not to encrease 'em by ill usage. If my Lord Castlecomare had any small remains of honesty or good-nature, he would marry her. I am surprised she has no relation that has spirit enough to take a public revenge for a public affront; though no revenge can come up to the nature of the injury. If I was in the poor lady's lamentable case, instead of crying and sighing in a chimney corner, wasting tears and breath to no purpose, I would e'en pluck up a stout heart, go to London, and—poyson him—that's all. Out of an excesse of humanity, I would not poyson all his family; his uncles and aunts should rest in peace; but I don't think she can do less in honour: and if I was she, I should be overjoy'd to be hang'd upon such an occasion, for I think she has no farther busynesse in this world.

I am sorry you can't go to Scoffton, for I pity the poor young woman's melancholy there extremely, and know no company more proper to chase it away than that of my dear Nanny, who has a most constant well-wisher in me.

October 25.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

You are very happy, dear Nanny, and I'll swear I think you are very wise. People have uneasynesses enough in this world that they can't help, and therefore they ought to help all they can. I hope Mrs. B. follows these prudent maxims, and am glad to hear she is forgetting all former disquiets. A new fire always fetches out an old one—and one may learn that from a burnt finger—and, as you say, there is no medicine like it. I stay in the country longer than I intended, for fear of that confounded distemper the small-pox, which happens to be next door to our house in London. I commend you mightily for not thinking of coming; for tho' this world is a ridiculous impertinent place, yet, as long as one lives in it, one must conform to the humours of other people: and tho' I persist, and shall do to my dying day, in asserting that perfect happynesse may be in this life, yet I hardly believe any body has ever found it yet; but I commend you, all wise people, make the best of a bad bargain; if one's gone, ne're keep a pother, get another, get another—'tis the best advice in the world. I hope to see you next summer, and then we'll talk over old storys again. I don't think you to be much lamented for not comeing to town, (except you had some particular reason for't), for realy I have had experience of both, and if you'l take my judgment, was I to chuse for alwaies, I should prefer a country life, not out of a romantick fancy, but pure reflection on which is happyest. Every body goes out of mourning this Christmas, and the grand affair of cloaths employs all the tongues and fingers of womankind. When I'm in London (if you desire it) you shall have as exact an account as I can give of the dresse of the head, number of ribands, and cut of the manteau a la-mode, tho' one milliner is worth ten of me at those nicetys; lazynesse and carelessnesse makeing great part of my compound; the first of these, at this minute, has so much power, as to make my pen drop out of my hand before I have told you how much I am your's.

Direct your next to London, for 'tis to be hop'd I shall be there by that time.

Dec. 27.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, at York.

I HOPE, dear Nanny, you do not think I forget you; but I'll swear this town is such a place, and one is so hurry'd about, 'tis with vast difficulty I can get pen, ink, and paper; and perhaps when they are all in readynesse, whip, there comes some impertinent visitor or another and puts all into confusion again. So that—you must forgive me—that's the short on't. I am heartily sorry for the misfortunes of Oroonoko, and hope he'll find as much mercy in the court of heaven as in the court marshall. As to dresse, 'tis divided into partys: all the high church ladies affect to wear heads in imitation of the steeples, and on their muffs roses exactly like those in the parsons' hats. On the other side, the low party (of which I declare my selfe) wear little low heads and long ribands to their muffs. This a full account of the important busynesse dress, which is at present much talk'd of against the birth-night, where every body is endeav'ring to outshine the other. The town is very full, and diversion more follow'd than ever I knew it. I am invited to a ball to-night. I believe I shall dance with some of the same company I did at Mrs. Banks's. Now we talk of Mrs. Banks, pray does the match go on, or is it only a false report? The best way to make sure of an old lover, is certainly to engage to a new one. I wish her extremely well, as I dare say you do, and hope next summer we shall see her again. I long mightily to see dear Nottinghamshire, and dear Nanny, who has a most faithfull friend of me.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, at York.

LET me die, my dear, and all that, if I have been so well pleas'd since I came to London as with your two letters. 'Tis true, I'm often diverted, and sometimes pleas'd, but never happy. You know these distinctions are just, tho' they may sound odly. Don't mistake me, child: pray love Mr. Crotchrode, he has wit, and a man of wit cannot be a villain.

I have sent you a knot by the Mansfield carrier, and am your very humble servant.

January.

To Mrs. Justice, Scofton, Nottinghamshire.

I HAVE got a cursed cold, that lies so consumedly in my head (I suppose you'l hear how I got it) I can't write such a letter as I wou'd do, if I had my eyes I wou'd write a better—take the will for the deed my dear. I congratulate your good fortune. Would to God, John may be as lucky to me. You need not fear I should forget Friday; though I knock my head against the wall every time I think on't, and curse my stars, that never sends me an inclination without

out a disappointment. Well, I hope we shall meet again at Scoffton—it can be for no long time—half a day is very short; but however it is better than nothing, and that will be soon.

I don't mention your accident: you may suppose I am sorry for your fright, and glad of your 'scape.

'Tis a cursed condition of humanity, we have long entire weeks to give to melancholy, and so few fleeting minutes to pleasure.

To Mrs. Justice, York.

Knowing experimentally, my dear, the plague of sore eyes, I'm sure you will think it sufficient excuse for not sooner condoleing with you for the losse of your mother, which I am truly and heartily sorry for, as I am for any thing that gives you trouble. The greatest I have is the weaknesse of my sight, which is enough of all conscience. I have sat a good while in a dark room, and am indeed not now in a condition of writing; but could not be any longer without letting you hear from me. Diversions are none to me at my present; and my miserable eyes take from me all the recreations of my life, both in company and solitude. I wish you may be at Scoffton some part of this summer, for I dare say we shall be in that country, and then I may have the pleasure of seeing you again, which you know will be much to my satisfaction. I am afraid you'll hardly be able to read this; but indeed I hardly see what I write, and my eyes water so, I must conclude; but I hope that won't hinder you from writing to me soon, since 'tis none of my fault I did not write sooner, or don't write more now.

August.

To Mrs. Ann Justice, York.

You see I follow my orders, and write what I have to say in a bit that may be burnt without questions. I am glad of the happynesse of the couple you know, but have malice enough to wish it defer'd till we came to be witnesses: tho' I reckon my selfe in part there since you are, and am overjoy'd at your obliging promise of an account of all passages. You never was in the wrong in your life but in one thing, and that is asking my pardon for a freedom that pleases and obliges me beyond all things. I hope they are to live at Mr. Banks, and that you'l stay all summer. I saw a very pritty northern gentleman t'other day: he was talking in great commendations of York. I ask'd him if he knew one Miss Justice there? He assur'd me he did, and said a thousand pritty things of you. Good buy te'e my dear, I wish you all the happynesse you wish yourselfe, and that you may be perfectly, perfectly so; and let people say what they will, that is possible. I am going to day upon a pleasant expedition, and will give an account of it in my next. The miller told the queen, her majesty should be in great danger of drowning in December, whereat her majesty laugh'd very much, and was pleas'd to call him a blockhead, and say she should never be in danger of drowning, because she should never travel; but she has writ us word, that, going to Nottingham, the chaise overturn'd in a deep ditch full of water, and she very narrowly escap'd with her life, which confirms us in the opinion of his being a conjuror. I wish to God he was, for then—you know.

You are a very generous friend, to be as much pleased with Mrs. Banks's wedding as if it was your own; and I am not lesse obliged to you for your kind wishes about the lottery. I wonder you don't think of putting in yourselfe: a thousand pounds per annum is worth trying for, though the odds be never so great. Prithee do, my dear, imagine to yourselfe, how agreeable a surprize 'twill be to have so large an estate, to come to London in your own coach and six horses, be the celebrated toast of the town, and at last make some true lover happy, to the utter disappointment of all fortune-hunters, who would allmost stiffle you with their troublesome assiduities. These shining ideas, if I was in your place, would perswade me to venture a ticket or two. My prospect is very different: if I win I intend to retire out of the croud I am in; my particular pleasure would be, in despising the censure of fools, and shutting the doors upon three parts of my acquaintance, who should never see me afterwards. I would no longer visit the Dutchesse of Fiddlefaddle, for fear of being called rude, and go regularly to my Lady Tattle's visiting night, to avoid being the subject of her malice. In short, I would shew all that sincerity so natural to me, and keep no company out of fear, nor cringe to detestable prudes to acquire a reputation. I would live (you won't believe it)—but I would live in the country. I would have a little neat house, which nobody should enter that did not in some degree enter into my heart too. I would be always my own, or people's that I thought part of my selfe.—This

scene

scene delights me; though I fear, like all my other pleasing ideas, 'twill vanish into air, and leave me, as I was, but still your's.

Jan. 31.

To Mrs. Justice, Scoffton, Nottinghamshire.

I AM very glad you continue in your beliefe that perfect happynesse is not (as some wildly think it) a chimæra: tho' I never met any body told me they had it, that does not deter my pursuit of it, nay even hopes. The blessed lottery was open'd this day. There is a croud at the Bank; there is no approaching within half a mile of it. The Earl of Pembroke puts in three thousand pounds, and all the world talks of nothing else; so I suppose they all hope at least to add considerably to their happynesse, if not attain it, by that means. I write to Mrs. Banks this very day, so you'l see in her letter what reports I have heard concerning her matrimony. The undertaking I spoke of (like most undertakings) was not half so pleasant in the action as in the prospect; it was much such another as the miller's, but not half so satisfactory. The pretended fortune-teller was so ignorant as to take my sister for the elder, and several other absurditys, which provok'd me to an utter contempt of all those creatures and their ridiculous predictions. My sister is very well recovered, and we go to the play to-night. Lord Chamberlain danced last night at Lady Hide's, where there was a vast deal of company. You do me wrong in fancying I should be weary of the length of your's; I'll assure you I think them the more obliging. The knots begin their journey to-day; I'm afraid you have thought of them so long they won't answer your expectations. Pray do me the favour to wear it at Miss Banks' wedding, if 'tis not yet over. I never think of the solemnity without wishing myselfe at it; but I won't be so ill-natur'd to Mr. Vane to wish it delay'd till spring; tho' I hope you'l stay till that time. I fancy we shall come down about May: whenever I do, all the diversions I leave here will not give me so much regret, as the seeing my agreeable country friends will pleasure.

Jan. 16.

To Mrs. Justice, at Scoffton, Nottinghamshire.

You are infinitely obliging. I pretend no value in my letters, but they come from a heart very much devoted to your service. If you hear I have the lot (as I beseech heaven I may) you will hear in a few posts afterwards that I desire your company. You observe just, there is no charm like liberty, and liberty is never in a croud; there is a vast, a solid pleasure, in having one's time at one's own disposal, and not to be ty'd up to the forms that are more troublesome than servitude; a servant has nobody to please but his master; we that live in the world, have all the world—every creature is free to be both our judge and accuser. What a happiness then to be out of the hurry, to passe the days unheeded, without the malicious remarks of formal prudes, or the insipid railleries of envious coquettes. I infinitely approve your generous resolution of making Mr. —— (for I suppose you mean him) happy. I cannot suppose you so unfortunate as you fancy your selfe. Prithee try—who would not venture for eternal happynesse?—perfect happynesse—tho' Miss Banks will allow of no such thing. Pray ask her the question again, a week after her wedding: I'll be hang'd if she does not look down and cry, she's perfectly happy. 'Tis a strange cruelty in my fortune, that I am not to be at that charming solemnity. If it was some aukward disagreeable place, I'm sure I should be there, tho' I study'd all ways and means to avoid it. But destiny cannot be struggled with; and 'tis fit for me, upon many occasions, to make use of the admirable proverb, "Make the best of a bad bargain." This consideration makes me move up and down town, and endeavour to make my life pass as tolerably as I can. The Gazette, I suppose, has told you of the magnificent ball of Count Turucca: there was a great manny masqueraders—the two Mr. Molesworths was some of the most galant there, one dress'd like a Dutch skipper, and the other in a suit trim'd with green and gold, and made themselves very remarkable by their fine dancing. But Mr. D'Arcie every way excelled all the rest: he was like a shepherd, but so shining with jewels, so neat, so lovely, he surpriz'd and charm'd every body. Good buy to'e my dear—if the bell did not ring I would write out my paper.

To Mrs. Justice, at Scoffton, Nottinghamshire.

You are very obliging, my dear. Of all things I like your lover's letter, gay, kind, and airy, as you say he is in his conversation. People say he is very handsome; his stile shews he has wit and gaiety. These are very fine charming qualifications, but consider my dear

——'Ere

——'Ere your heart be quite resign'd,
Forget he's fair, and think upon his mind.

There is a question—Can a handsome well-bred young fellow be constant?—You're a better judge of this than I am; but by my truly I think there is a list of more good qualitys than ever fell to one mortal's share; but if any body can fix the inconstant animal man, I will suppose it in your power.

I have been ready to hang my selfe, to think I shan't be at Miss Banks' wedding. Since I can't, prithee do you what I would do in your case—you know what I mean—put off your shoes and—write me the history of all the whole affair, without disguise, from the Yes pronounced in church, to the soft No, which signifies Yes, in the bedchamber. Lord, Lord, what would I give to be with you, and rattle away a night or two, as your lover says. Ha! my dear maid of honour, we'd dance, and talk, and sing, and be as merry, if not so well pleas'd, as the bride; the bride, and thereby hangs the tale. I hope she is well. I have writ to her this post; but did not tell her you gave me the information, because I did not positively know whether you'd care she should be told it or no. Sweet soul, your humble servant.

I would fill this side, but the post bell rings.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE prizes offered by the Smithfield Club*, for the best fat cattle, sheep and pigs, were this year left to the decision of Mr. William Walker, of Woolsthorp, Lincolnshire; Mr. William Watkins, of Brinsop, Herefordshire; and Mr. John Roper, of Potter's Pury, Buckinghamshire; who considered the following to have improved the most in flesh and fatness, for the quantity and kind of food consumed by each respectively, when due allowance had been made for age, labour performed, and other circumstances, viz.

PRIZE OXEN AND COWS.	Beef. lb.	Loose Fat. lb.	Hide & Horns. lb.	Head. lb.	Feet. lb.	Blood. lb.
Mr. Samuel Chandler's pied Herefordshire Ox, worked more than two years, and fed on hay, turnips, and oil-cakes - - - -						
Mr. Edward Anger's dark red Sussex Ox, worked two years and three-quarters, and fed on hay and oil-cakes - - - - - -	1360	146	122	56	28	74
Mr. Martin Webber's red, curled, Devonshire Steer, worked three years, and fed on hay and oil-cakes - - - - - -	1130	120	91	35	21	82
Mr. Martin Webber's red wide-horned Devonshire Ox, not worked, fed on hay and turnips	1152	195	96	35½	24	70
Mr. Samuel Chandler's dark red Herefordshire Ox, fed on grass and hay - - -	1532	217	126	56	34	64
Mr. Samuel Brook's dark dun Scotch Ox, fed on grass and hay - - - - -	760	108	86	31	20	58½
Mr. John Westcar's dark red Herefordshire Cow, which had borne three calves - -	1000	120	79	27	21	——

PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head lb.	Loose Fat. lb.	Skins. lb.	Blood. lb.	Entrails &c. lb.	Weights alive. lb.
Rev. Thomas Plaskett's three 1-year-old new Leicester Wethers, (travelled 120 miles in May last), fed on grass, cole, and cabbages	1	90	12	19½	7	19½	148
	2	110	8½	19	9½	17	164
	3	92	12	17½	4½	16	142
Mr. Thomas Moore's three 2-year-old new Leicester Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips - - - - -	1	151	17½	18¾	5½	15½	208
	2	147	14¼	20½	6½	16¾	205
	3	139	13½	16¾	7½	18¼	195
The Duke of Bedford's three 1-year-old South-Down Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips. - - - -	1	98	19	12	——	8½	——
	2	96	17	13	——	9½	——
	3	95	17	13	——	9	——
Mr. Henry King's, jun. three 2-year-old South-Down Wethers, fed on grass only	1	100	14½	14	8	11½	148
	2	103	12	12	7	11	145
	3	109	17	12½	7	12½	158

* See a similar account last year, vol. xxv. p. 108.

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork & Head. lb.	Loose Fat. lb.	Feet. lb.	Blood. lb.	Entrails &c. lb.	Weight Alive. lb.
Mr. John Road's 12½ months old black and white Berkshire Sow Pig, fed on skimmed milk and four bushels of barley meal -	361	51½	2½	4½	——	——
Mr. John Hassard's 11 months old white half-bred China and Suffoik Pig, fed on 3lb. of barley-meal and 2lb. of potatoes daily, with skimmed milk, for the last three months -	296	29	2	12	26	365

The Smithfield club have recently offered fifteen prizes, amounting to 210 guineas, to be adjudged at their next show, Dec. the 15th, viz. for large oxen which have worked two years at least, and eaten no corn, five prizes, for as many distinct breeds, each of twenty guineas; for oxen which need not have worked, but must be fed without corn or oil-cake, three prizes amounting to 40 guineas: for fat cows that have borne three calves at the least 10 guineas; for long woolled-wether sheep, one and two years old, two prizes of 10 guineas each; for short woolled wether sheep, one and two years old, two prizes of 10 guineas each; and for pigs, under two, and under one year old, two prizes of ten guineas each. The particulars of these prizes, with printed forms of the certificates, required, with each animal to entitle it to be shown, may be had of Mr. Mitchel, No. 7, Cloth-Fair, near Smithfield-Market.

It may be acceptable to some of your readers to be informed, that the Smithfield club consists at present of 225 members, including most of the noble and distinguished patrons of agriculture, and the rural arts in the British dominions, the number of which is rapidly increasing: his grace the Duke of Bedford is the president; Sir John Seabright and Sir John Warmington are the stewards. The meetings are usually held at Freemason's Tavern for transacting business; the subscription is one guinea per annum, and the number is unlimited. The great object this club has in view, is to excite emulation and competition among breeders and graziers, for ascertaining and adopting those breeds of animals, which will attain early and perfect maturity, with the least quantities of food, to the exclusion of coarse and unprofitable animals, objects in which themselves and the public are alike interested. Yours, &c.

J. Farey, *Secretary.*

Westminster, Jan. 16th, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JUSTLY indignant as your correspondent Mr. Cumberland seems to be on the subject of his letter, which was published in your Magazine for July last, it appears to me that there is another subject incidentally hinted at in that letter of lasting and infinite importance to mankind: and, I think, in its consequences, more to be deprecated than that of which Mr. C. complains. The subject to which I allude, is the design of many persons in this country of teaching the lower classes of the community to read, but *not* to write. The only plausible argument that I have heard in defence of such an illiberal mode of education is, *that by teaching the lower classes of the community to write, you push up out of its sphere, a greater portion of the body politic than there is room for it, in a given situation, to contain; and, consequently ignorance is preferable to knowledge, in this instance at least.* As, from my sphere of observation, there seems to be great reason to apprehend, that the opinion is gaining ground, and as it has been recommended from high authority to restrain the negroes from *writing*, in order to make a partition wall between them and the whites; who knows, but that this same partition wall, this insurmountable barrier, might not find advocates sufficient to set it up on *this* side the Atlantic; and, that, at some future period, the night of ignorance might not once more lay its ebon wand on the human mind.

The subject is, Sir, I am persuaded, of great moment, and I trust that your ingenious correspondents will favor the public with a lance or two, in order to accomplish the destruction of the many-headed hydra.

Yours, &c.

Jas. Jennings.

Huntshill, Dec. 4th, 1808.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT *for the last* TWELVE MONTHS *at* CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
									W. S.W. S & S.E.	E. N.E N.& NW.
	High	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.			
January- - - -	50	17	37,4	30,50	28,74	29,704	2,10	24	23	8
February - - -	52	24	37,	30,86	29,20	30,07	1,57	14	15	14
March- - - - -	51	27	37,48	30,54	29,55	30,20	,20	8	5	26
April - - - - -	56	25	41,51	30,28	28,82	29,82	1,20	20	13	17
May - - - - -	72	47	55,4	30,23	29,44	29,86	2,86	22	21	10
June - - - - -	76	48	59,	30,34	29,60	29,96	,82	13	19	11
July- - - - - -	84	46	64,	30,23	29,60	29,951	3,90	13	16	15
August - - - -	71	40	61,2	30,27	29,37	29,838	4,48	17	23	8
September- - -	67	30	53,92	30,36	29,38	29,842	1,84	17	16	14
October - - - -	58	31	43,92	30,43	28,77	29,632	3,95	21	22	9
November- - -	57	25	41,46	30,40	28,76	29,82	3,06	13	13	17
December- - -	52	17	36,53	30,35	28,93	29,804	1,38	20	13	18
Annual Mean.			47,4	Annual	mean.	29,875	27,86 Total.	202 Tot.	192 Tot.	167 Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle, during the Year 1808.

JANUARY. The weather for the first nine days of this month, was, for the season, unusually mild and pleasant. The remainder was very changeable, when frost and snow, and storms of wind and rain, occurred alternately. On the 10th, 13th, 14th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, the wind was extremely violent.

FEBRUARY was mild, wet, and stormy, till the 7th, when we had a settled frost, accompanied with light falls of snow till the 15th, at which time snow lay very deep in the surrounding country, and all the mountains in this neigbourhood were perfectly white. The remainder of the month was fair, and uncommonly pleasant. During this latter period, the barometer was remarkably high. On the 24th and 25th, it stood at 30,86. This is the greatest height it has ever been at since the commencement of this register.

MARCH continued very mild and pleasant till the 17th; the weather afterwards was cold, with frosty nights, strong winds, and light showers of snow. The barometer, during the last thirteen days of the preceding month, and twenty-eight of this, was constantly above thirty inches. No rain fell here this month: that which appears in the table (two-tenths) is melted snow.

APRIL. The weather during the greater part of this month was most unseasonably cold, with frequent heavy falls of snow, which sometimes amounted to upwards of three inches in depth. In the latter part of this month all the surrounding mountains were clothed in white. The first appearance of swallows here this year was on the 19th.

MAY. The mild and pleasant weather, accompanied with refreshing rains, which prevailed during this month, made an agreeable and rapid change in the aspect of the fields and woodlands, when, at the end of the month, vegetation and foliage was as forward as it has generally been in the same season of preceding years. In the former part of the month thunder was frequently heard at a distance; on the 5th it was accompanied with a heavy shower of extremely large hail.

JUNE was not marked by any particular meteorological occurrence; the weather was, on the whole, very dry and bright, and the temperature rather higher than that of the same month of many preceding years.

JULY. The distinguishing feature of this month is its high temperature, which was generally experienced in every part of the kingdom: the hottest days here were the 12th and 14th, the thermometer on the former day was 82 degrees at four o'clock P. M. on the latter 84 degrees at two o'clock P. M. and 64 degrees, the mean

temperature for the whole month, is the highest ever observed here. The weather continued very fine and brilliant till the 19th. During the remainder of this month we had much distant thunder accompanied with heavy rains. In the afternoon of the 25th rain descended in such torrents that in the space of an hour and a half it amounted to about 2 inches in depth.

AUGUST continued very sultry, wet, and gloomy, till the 11th. The remainder of the month was chiefly fair and brilliant and exceedingly favourable for the harvest. In the evening of the 21st at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, observed a large and beautiful meteor in the S. E. fall perpendicular to the earth: its apparent diameter about 7 minutes, perfectly round; colour, a brilliant white, and without any train or coruscation: it was visible for about six seconds. In the afternoon of the 31st we were visited by a most dreadful flash of lightning, which appeared to be a complete sheet of fire; it was instantaneously succeeded by a loud and appalling crack of thunder, exactly similar, but incomparably more loud than the report of a musket; the lightning struck some buildings in the environs of this city, one of which was set on fire, but by a timely discovery was soon extinguished. Some windows were broken, and other trifling damage sustained, but fortunately nothing very serious happened.

SEPTEMBER. The weather during the greater part of this month was unusually fine. The harvest finished in this district about the middle of this month, and never perhaps was there known a more favourable season for securing the crops than that which is past. In the latter part of the month, the nights were frosty, when on the mornings of the 28th and 29th ice of considerable thickness was observed, at which time many of the surrounding mountains were capped with snow, and winter may be said to have already commenced its reign.

OCTOBER was on the whole remarkably cold for the season, the mean temperature (43,92) is lower than that of the same month of many preceding years: yet the weather was frequently bright and pleasant, particularly in the former part of the month. On the 14th, 20th, 25th, and 26th, the wind was very violent; on the 25th it was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain, which made the rivers here overflow their banks and adjoining grounds to a very great extent. During this month, the surrounding mountains were generally patched with snow. The hirundines continued in flocks in this district till the 4th of this month, and some stragglers were seen as late as the 13th. These sojourners appeared very inactive for about three weeks previous to their departure.

NOVEMBER continued remarkably dry, mild, and pleasant till the 16th, during which period no rain fell, excepting a light shower on the 5th. The latter part of the month was chiefly wet. The 16th, 17th, 21st, 29th, and 30th, were rather stormy. On the 17th, thunder was heard at a distance. On the morning of the 29th the fields in the neighbourhood of this city were whitened with snow for the first time this season.

DECEMBER. The weather during the former half of this month was drizzling, moist, and gloomy. On the morning of the 17th some heavy showers of snow fell, accompanied with a very strong wind, which at mid-day shifted from the S. W. to the N. when the thermometer fell suddenly from 34 degrees to 26 degrees; we then had a remarkably intense frost, with a brisk parching wind till the 21st, when on that morning the thermometer rose from 21 degrees to 33 degrees, in the course of ten minutes, and a mild thaw commenced, but in the evening the frost set in again; on the following morning about three inches depth of snow fell, and the weather continued vacillating between frost and thaw, which rendered the surface of the earth a complete sheet of ice. During the latter part of the month a very great quantity of snow was observed on the surrounding mountains.

The following TABLE exhibits the mean state of the thermometer and barometer, and the quantity of rain for the last eight years at Carlisle.

	Thermometer. Ann. mean	Barometer. Ann. Mean Inches.	Barom. Ann. ran. Inches.	Rain. Ann. quan Inches.
1801	48.3	29,796	1,78	31,466
1802	47,54	29,817	1.89	28,504
1803	47,456	29,895	2,10	27,52
1804	48,656	29,862	2,02	35,845
1805	47,965	29,859	2,20	26,355
1806	48,944	29,770	2,29	31.54
1807	46,464	29,819	2,04	27.75
1808	47,4	29,875	2,12	27,86
Mean for the whole 8 years	47,8406	29,8366	2,055	29,605

Greatest

Greatest height of the thermometer, during this period, 85 degrees May 25th, 1807. Least do. 5 degrees January 8, 1804.

Greatest height of the barometer 30,86 Feb. 25th, 1808. Least do. 28,20 January 10th, 1806.

Greatest range of the barometer 2,66 inches.

The thermometer is situated near, but not in contact with, a wall facing the N. E. where there is at all times a free circulation of air; the sun never shines on it, and it is perfectly free from the influence of reflected heat during the times of registering. This place is about seventeen yards above the level of the sea.

The rain-gauge has an elevation of three yards from the ground.

Yours, &c. WM. PITT.

Carlisle, January 3, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems now so generally understood and allowed that the wealth, prosperity, and independence of Britain must depend in no inconsiderable degree, upon the state of its nautical exertions and marine defence; that the lives of its naval officers and seamen, though always valuable, have in the present times become of the greatest importance to the public welfare. The number of these valuable men that are every year lost to their families and to the state by accidents now EASILY PREVENTED, is much larger than is apprehended by those who are not in the habit of particularly noticing the frequent losses sustained by the upsetting of ships' boats passing to and from the shore.

To ascertain the truth of this melancholy fact, as far as relates to the loss of lives, so afflictive to individuals and so injurious to the state, it is only necessary to refer to the public papers or to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the sea ports. And the fullest assurance that the greater part of these accidents might be PREVENTED, may now be obtained by a reference to the committee of the Humane Society, at Lowestoff, in Suffolk, and the pilots and boatmen of that part of our coast, who can now supply the most satisfactory evidence of the utility of an unimmergible boat, built and launched at that place in November, 1807, by order of the gentlemen of that county, who had previously raised a subscription for that particular purpose, under the direction of Mr. Lukin* of London, who was a casual resident at Lowestoff during the autumn of that year.

As upwards of twelve months experience has demonstrated to the gentlemen of Lowestoff (what Mr. Lukin's pamphlet on the subject states from his former experience) that boats constructed upon this principle cannot be overset or sunk by any power of wind and water, the following particulars and description of the construction are made public, with the hope of rendering more generally known the EASY MEANS OF SAVING MANY VALUABLE LIVES: which might certainly be done, if one or two of these boats were built at each of our ports, and every ship furnished with one (at least) in proportion to her size.

Descriptions and Dimensions of the Lowestoff Life-Boat.

	Feet	In.	
Length aloft	40	0	
——— Keel	37	0	
Breadth amidships	10	0	
Depth	3	6	exclusive of a movable wash strake of
	0	8	

The form the same as the yawns of that coast; the stern post nearly upright.

External gunwales hollow, forming an oblique section of a parabola with the side of the boat, and projecting nine inches from it on each side: these gunwales are reduced a little in their projection towards their ends, and are first formed by brackets and thin boards, covered at top and bottom with one thickness of good sound cork, and the extremity or apex of the projection having two thicknesses of cork, the better to defend it from any violent blows it may meet with in hard service. The depth of these gunwales from top to bottom was fifteen inches, and the whole covered with very strong canvas, laid on with strong cement to resist the water, and that will not stick to any thing laid upon it.

A false keel of wrought iron three inches deep, made of three bars rivetted together, and bolted under the common keel, which it greatly strengthens, and makes a very essential part of her ballast; being fixed so much below the floor, it has nearly double the power the same weight would have if laid on the floor, and there-

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* Mr. Lukin was the inventor of the first life boat ever built in England, and obtained a patent for it in the year 1785.

fore

fore much preferable to any other ballast that can be used for sailing boats.

Thwarts and gang board as usual; three masts and lugg sails, and twelve short oars.

In this state, this boat is much safer than any common boat of the same dimensions, will carry more sail, and bear more weather; but to make it completely unimmergible, empty casks of about twenty-two inches diameter were ranged along withinside the gunwales, lashed firmly to the boat, lying even with the tops of the gunwales, and resting upon brackets fastened to the timbers for that purpose; also two such casks in the head, and two in the stern, and all removable in a short time, if desired; there were also some empty casks placed under the gang-board; these would be an addition to the boat's buoyancy if empty, and an increase to her ballast if full.

Thus equipped, this boat was launched on the 19th of November, in a very squally day. About twenty men were launched in her, most of them pilots or seamen. They ran her immediately from the beach across the Corton sand, in the midst of the breakers, which would have been almost certain destruction to any common sailing boat, as that would have been filled and sunk immediately. They then turned to the southward along the top of the sand to its end; when they tacked and stood to the northward, pulled up the plugs in her bottom, and let in as much water as would come in that way; the water rose very little above the thwarts. With all this water in it, the boat sailed better than without it. The plugs were now put in again, and water poured in by buckets, until it ran over both gunwales; and in this state it was the opinion of those on board that she would have carried sixty men without sinking, and to upset it is not possible. But it is Mr. Lukin's opinion that more than fifty men should not be taken in when the boat is full of water, and all her casks empty.

It is particularly advisable that all lifeboats should be built of the form most approved by the pilots or seamen on the coast where they are to be used; as no one form will suit all shores, and these principles of safety are applicable to every form.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your respectable magazine, to correct a mistake relative to the late Dr. Campbell, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, which I was surprised to find in Mr. Good's Life of Dr. Geddes. In detailing the bigotted opposition, which a bill introduced by Sir George Saville into parliament in 1778, "intended to relieve his majesty's subjects professing the Popish religion from certain penalties and disabilities imposed upon them by an act made in the 11th and 12th of king William" met with in Scotland, Dr. Good adds, "Pamphlets of the most vehement zeal, written in the north, were circulated with all possible industry throughout the south; and amongst these I am much astonished to find one by the late very amiable and learned Dr. Campbell, who was at that time principal of Marischal College, in Aberdeen. It is entitled 'A Vindication of the Opposition to the late intended Bill for the Relief of Roman Catholics in Scotland.' Now I have before me a pamphlet, published by Dr. Campbell at Aberdeen, in 1779, which breathes a spirit so totally the reverse of what is here attributed to him by Mr. Good, that I must think it impossible that one of an opposite tendency could have been published by him the year before. The pamphlet I allude to, is entitled "An Address to the People of Scotland upon the Alarms that have been raised in regard to Popery." Its design is to recommend a spirit of toleration as the real spirit of Christianity; and the same candour and liberality are conspicuous in this performance, which, Mr. Good allows, appear in his latter works. As it opposed the reigning prejudices, it procured him great obloquy from the common people, who on this account styled him Pope Campbell. The author of the pamphlet, which Dr. Good has seen, cannot therefore, I think, be Dr. Campbell, but he must have been deceived by a similarity of name or something of that kind. This will be more apparent by a few extracts from the pamphlet in my possession, which will evince the candid, enlightened, and Christian principles which filled the mind of its author. It is divided into three chapters—the first explains the doctrine of the gospel in regard to persecution and persecutors. From this chapter I extract the following passage: after having exhibited from the New Testament the unresisting conduct pursued by the apostles in the propagation of Christianity in obedience to the commands, and in imitation of the example of their amiable master, he argues thus: "Is it not most natural to think that a cause will be best supported by the same means, by which

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it was founded, and by which it received its first footing in the earth? Ought there not to appear in the servant, some portion, some traces of the spirit of the master? To the dispensation of the gospel, which is the dispensation of grace, mercy, and peace, ought there not to be a suitableness in the methods employed to promote it? Shall we then think of any expedient for defending the cause of Christ, different from those which he himself and his apostles so successfully employed? Nay, it were well, if all that could be said were, that we employ different measures from those employed by them: some of ours, I am afraid, on examination, will be found to be the reverse of their's. Christ engaged by being lovely, we would constrain by being frightful. The former conquers the heart, the latter at most but forces an external and hypocritical compliance, a thing hateful to God, and dishonourable to the cause of his son.

"But, say our opponents in this argument, Popery is a superstition so baneful as not to deserve any favour, especially at the hands of Protestants. Its intolerance to them, and persecuting spirit, if there was nothing else we had to accuse it of, would be sufficient to justify the the severest treatment we could give it. This treatment to Papists could not be called persecution, but just retaliation, or the necessary means of preventing perdition to ourselves. I do not say that either Popery or Papists deserve favor from us; on the contrary, I admit the truth of the charge against them, but not the consequence ye would draw from it. Let popery be as bad as it will—call it Beelzebub if you please; it is not by Beelzebub that I am for casting out Beelzebub, but by the spirit of God. We exclaim against Popery, and in exclaiming against it we betray but too manifestly, that we have imbibed of the character, for which we detest it. In the most unlovely spirit of Popery, and with the unhallowed arms of Popery, we would fight against Popery. It is not by such weapons that God hath promised to consume the *man of sin*, but it is by *the breath of his mouth*, that is *his word*. As for us, though we be often loud enough in our pretensions to faith, our faith is not in his word; we have no faith now in weapons invisible and impalpable, fire and steel suit us a great deal better. Christians in ancient times confided in the divine promises, we in these days confide in acts of parliament. They trusted to the sword of the spirit for the defence of truth and the defeat of error, we trust to the sword of the magistrate. God's promises do well enough, when the legislature is their surety. But if ye destroy the hedges and the bulwarks which the laws have raised, we shall cry with Israel in the days of Ezekiel, 'behold our bones are dried, our hope is lost, we are cut off for our parts.' There is no more security for the true religion. Protestantism is gone! All is lost! We shall all be Papists presently! Shall we never reflect on the denunciation of the prophet: cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord.' Let me tell those people so distrustful in God's providence and promises, and so confident in the arm of flesh, that the true religion never flourished so much, never spread so rapidly, as when, instead of persecuting, it was persecuted; instead of obtaining support from human sanctions, it had all the terrors of the magistrate and of the laws armed against it. 'Do we provoke the Lord to jealousy; are we stronger than he?'" p. 11, 12.

The title of the second chapter of the pamphlet is, "The Conclusion to which sound Policy would lead us in Regard to the Toleration of Papists." In page 28 of this chapter, he observes: "As to the aspect which their (the Papists') tenets bear to civil society (for it is not in a religious nor in a moral view, but solely in a political, that I am here considering them) it must be acknowledged that to social union their tenets are no wise adverse, witness those kingdoms and states in Europe, where the whole or the greater part of the people are popish. It has been remarked however, that the Romish religion is not equally favourable to a free government, as the Protestant. But though there be something like a servility of spirit in implicit faith, or the belief of infallibility in any human tribunal, which is more congenial to political slavery; it cannot be said that the former is incompatible with civil freedom. This country, as well as others, was free even when Roman Catholic: and it would not be just to deny that there have been of that communion eminent patrons of the liberties of the people."

And again in page 40. "But just or unjust, say some, it is better to have it (the law against popery) as a rod over their heads: that is in other words, 'Though we have no mind to do injustice at present, we wish to have it in our power to be unjust with impunity when we please; nay to bribe others to be villains (for the law gives a high reward to informers) that those who have no religion at all, no sense of virtue or honor may be tempted by avarice.' Is this a law becoming a Christian

tian nation? Is it such as it would become the ministers of religion to interpose for either preserving or enforcing? 'Woe to him' saith the prophet, 'that establisheth a city by iniquity! and shall the city of God itself, his church, his cause, the cause of truth and purity, be established by such accursed means; Are we protestants, and do we say, 'Let us do evil that good may come?' Yet of such the apostle tells us 'their damnation is just.' I have ever been taught, as a Christian principle, and a Protestant principle, that a good cause ought to be promoted by lawful means only; and that it was in the true spirit of Popery to think that the end would justify the means. We are now adopting all their maxims and making them our own: we seem resolved that we shall have nothing on this hand to reproach Papists with. A great outcry has been raised of late about the progress of Popery. I join in the complaint, I see her progress where I least expected it, and I lament it heartily, the more especially as she comes in *so questionable a shape*. If we must have Popery, I would above all things have her retain her own likeness. The devil is never so dangerous as when he transforms himself into an angel of light."

This pamphlet of Dr. Campbell's is reviewed in the Monthly Review for February, 1780, where it is thus spoken of, "This excellent address does no small honor to the head and heart of its author, it breathes a truly candid and liberal spirit, and well deserves the serious attention of every one who is desirous of acting according to the genuine principles of Protestantism and Christianity."

I am solicitous to remove the stain, which Mr. Good has, I am well persuaded, through mistake, affixed to Dr. Campbell's reputation for candor and liberality of sentiment, from the affectionate veneration which I, in common with his other pupils, entertain for the memory of this great and enlightened man. I should be sorry likewise that the bigotry of the present time, which is alas! but too powerful, should have to plead the sanction of such a name,

I am, &c. PAT. FORBES.

Manse of Boharm, Banffshire,
Dec. 26, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent N. Y. vol. xxv. p. 297, lays down a principle as the law of armoury, which I am apprehensive he will find but few precedents to support, "*that all the lineal male descendants of certain ancient families are entitled to bear supporters.*" If he had said that for many generations they have assumed the bearing of supporters he would have been nearer the truth, as, generally speaking, these families have really no legal right to such honour. One, for instance, assumes the bearing of bulls, because it pleased the fancy of one of his ancestors to place on each side of the gate leading to his mansion two bulls by way of ornament. If the object of N. Y. was to make the public believe and acknowledge their title, it will completely fail, as such attempt only provokes discussion, which I have no doubt would set aside most, if not all, their pretended claims to this honour.

At all events, it is only the head of the family, that can have any just pretensions.

The Lord Lyon of Scotland grants supporters to heads of families and baronets, but they are never borne by the junior branches of the family.

N. Y. roundly asserts that such and such families are entitled to bear supporters; and it is but fair to suppose he has good grounds for his assertion, at the same time to call on him to state them is equally so.

The insertion of the above will oblige

Yours, &c. HERALDICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent under the signature of W. I. in your last publication, respecting the importation of foreign plants, sea-shells, &c. I beg leave to observe that those things, and every object of natural history to which he alludes, may be imported into this country by paying a certain sum, *ad valorem*, i.e. a per centage on the value, to be ascertained when they are landed on the quays; but it frequently happens that masters of vessels, to whose care these things are entrusted, omit to enumerate them in the ship's manifest, previous to its being produced at the custom-house, whereby they become, by the Manifest act, liable to seizure; but when that caution has been observed, regular report and entry made at the customs for the duties thereof, they are subject to no detention by the revenue officers, nor considered contraband by any law whatever.

Yours, &c. I. H.

Custom-house, Dec. 16, 1808.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

MY attention was attracted by an article in the "Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters" in your last number, relative to the Pere Bouhours, of critical celebrity. Your correspondent stated, that he had written lives of Saint Ignatius and Saint Xavier, in which he had compared the one to Cæsar, and the other to Alexander.

If your correspondent will take the trouble to consult the "Manière de bien Penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit, par le Père Bouhours." Ed. Paris, 1735, p. 145, he will find that the remark does not belong to Bouhours, but to the great Prince de Condé, of whomit is said in the same work, " Qu'il ètoit de ces hommes extraordinaires en qui l'esprit & la science ne cedent point à la valeur heroique."—His expression was this: "St. Ignace, c'est Cesar qui ne fait jamais rien que pour de bonnes raisons: St. Xavier, c'est Alexandre que son courage empore quelquefois."

There follow several observations upon the propriety of this comparison, by which, I am inclined to think, the absurdity which your correspondent fancied he had discovered, will be entirely removed. The arguments, which are extremely neat and ingenious, are too much at length to be inserted here.

The learning and abilities of the Pere Bouhours were held in great estimation during the reign of Louis XIV. and it is no inconsiderable testimony in his favour, that Lord Chesterfield had the highest opinion of his taste and judgment, which appears in many of his Lordship's letters to Mr. Stanhope.

Yours, &c. E. S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is my intention in this and a subsequent letter to trouble you with some reflections on the prevailing system of metaphysical reasoning; I mean the material or modern philosophy, as it has been called. According to this philosophy, as I understand it, all thought is to be resolved into sensation, all morality into the love of pleasure, and all action into mechanical impulse. These three propositions taken together, embrace almost every question relating to the human mind: and in their different ramifications and intersections form a net, not unlike that used by the enchanter of old, which whosoever has once fairly thrown, over him, will find all further efforts vain and his attempts to reason upon any subject, in which his own nature is concerned, baffled and confounded in every direction. This false system of philosophy has been gradually growing up to its present height ever since the time of Lord Bacon, from a wrong interpretation of the word *experience;* confining it to a knowledge of things without us, whereas it in fact includes all knowledge, relating to objects either within or out of the mind, of which we have any direct and positive evidence. Physical experience is indeed the foundation and the test of that part of philosophy, which relates to physical objects: farther, physical analogy is the only rule by which we can extend and apply our immediate knowledge, or reason on the nature of the different substances around us. But to say that physical experiment is either the test, or source, or guide, of that other part of philosophy, which relates to our internal perceptions, that we are to look in external nature for the form, the substance, the colour, the very life and being of whatever exists in our own minds, or that we can only infer the laws which regulate the phenomena of the mind, from those which regulate the phenomena of matter, is to confound two things essentially distinct. Our knowledge of mental phenomena from consciousness, reflection, and observation of others, is the true basis of metaphysical inquiry, as the knowledge of facts is the only solid basis of natural philosophy. To argue otherwise, is to assert that the best method of ascertaining the properties of air is by making experiments on mineral substances. It is assuming the very point in dispute, namely the strict analogy between mind and matter (insomuch that we may always judge of the one by the other) on no better a foundation than a mean and palpable play of words.

Lord Bacon was undoubtedly a great man, indeed one of the greatest that have adorned this or any other country. He was a man of a clear and active spirit, of a most fertile genius, of vast designs, of general knowledge, and of profound wisdom. He was in one sense what Plato was among the ancients, and what Burke was in our own times; or he united the powers of imagination and understanding (as they are generally called) in a greater degree than any other man, except them. These three are perhaps the strongest instances of men, who by the rare privilege of their nature were at once poets and philosophers,

and

and saw equally into both worlds—the material and the visible, and the incorporeal and invisible form of things. The school-men and their followers attended to nothing but the latter: they seem to have discarded with the same indifference both kinds of experience, that which relates to external objects, and to our own internal feelings. From the imperfect state of knowledge, they had few facts to go by; and intoxicated with the novelty of their vain distinctions they would be likely enough to despise the clearest and most obvious suggestions of their own minds. Hence arose "their logomachies," their everlasting word-fights, their sharp disputes, their captious, bootless controversies. As Lord Bacon expresses it, "they were made fierce with dark keeping;" signifying that their angry and unintelligible contests with one another, were the consequence of their not having really any distinct objects to engage their attention. "They built entirely on their own whims and fancies; and, buoyed up by their specific levity, they mounted in their airy disputations, in endless flights and circles, clamouring like birds of prey, till they equally lost sight of truth and nature." This great man did the highest service to philosophy in wishing to recal men's attention to facts and experience, which had been foolishly neglected; and so by incorporating the abstract with the concrete, and general notions with individual objects to give to our reasonings that solidity and firmness which they must otherwise always want. He did nothing therefore but insist upon the necessity of experience. He laid the most stress upon this, because it was the most wanted at the time, particularly in natural science; and from the wider field that is open to it there, as well as the prodigious success it has met with, this latter sense of the word, in which it is tantamount to physical experiment, has so far engrossed all our attention, that mind has for a good while past been in great danger of being overlaid by matter. We run from one error into another; and as we were wrong at first, so in altering our course, we have faced about into the opposite extreme; we despised experience altogether before, now we would have nothing but experience, and experience of the grossest kind, as if there was some charm or talisman in the name. We have (it is true) gained much by not consulting the suggestions of our own minds in things where they could inform us of nothing, namely in the laws and phenomena of the material world; and we have hastily concluded (reversing the problem) that the only way to arrive at the knowledge of ourselves also was to lay aside the dictates of our own consciousness, thoughts, and feelings as deceitful and insufficient guides, though they are the only things that can give us the least light upon the subject. We seem to have resigned the use of our natural understandings, and to have given up our own existence as a non-entity. We look for our thoughts and the distinguishing properties of our minds in some image of them in matter, as we look to see our faces in a glass. We no longer decide physical problems by logical dilemmas, but we decide questions of logic by the evidence of the senses. Instead of putting our reason and invention to the rack, and setting our ideas to quarrel with one another on all subjects, whether we have any knowledge of them or not, we have adopted the easier method of suspending the use of our faculties altogether, and settle all controversies by means of "four champions fierce, hot, cold, moist, and dry," who, with a few more of the retainers and hangers-on of matter, determine all questions relating to the nature of man and the limits of the human understanding very learnedly. That which we seek however, namely the nature of the mind, and the laws by which we think, feel, and act, we must find in the mind itself, or not at all. The mind has laws, powers, and principles of its own, and is not a mere dependent on matter. This original bias in favour of mechanical reasoning and physical demonstration, was itself owing to the previous total neglect of them in matters where they were strictly necessary, strengthened by the powerful aid of Hobbes; who was indeed the father of the modern philosophy. His strong mind and body appear to have resisted all impressions but those which were derived from the downright blows of matter. All his ideas seemed to lie, "like substances in his brain: what was not a solid, tangible, distinct," palpable, object, was to him nothing. The external image pressed so close upon his mind that it destroyed all power of consciousness, and left no room for attention to any thing but itself. He was by nature a materialist. Locke assisted greatly in giving popularity to the same scheme, as well by espousing many of Hobbes's metaphysical principles, as by the doubtful resistance he made to the rest. And it has of late been perfected, and has

received its last polish and roundness in the hands of some French philosophers, as Condillac, and others.

Having thus explained in a general way the grounds of my dissent from the system here spoken of, and shewn that they do not militate against the true basis of all philosophy, experience, in the only rational sense of the word, I shall proceed to state (as briefly as I can) the outlines of a system, which I should wish to see established in its room. The principal points which I shall attempt to make out are, that the mind is something distinct from matter; that the thinking principle is *one*, or that thought is the result of the impression of many different objects on the same conscious being; that this faculty of perceiving different impressions at once, of combining, comparing, and distinguishing them, is the great instrument of knowledge and understanding; that it is a totally distinct thing from sensation, memory, or association; that abstraction is the limitation of this faculty, or immediately follows from our imperfect conception of things, since, if we were to wait till we had a perfect knowledge of all the parts of any object, we could never have any conception of it whatever; that reason is the power of discovering truth by means of certain necessary connections between our ideas; that the mind of man is active both in thought and volition; that motives do not determine the will mechanically; that self-love is not the sole spring of all our attachments and pursuits; and that there are other principles in our nature (as the love of action or power, and the love of truth) which are necessary to account for the passions and actions of men, besides the love of pleasure, and aversion to pain.

And, first, I shall endeavour to shew that the mind itself is not material, or that the phenomena of the mind or thinking principle do not originate in the common properties of what is called matter. The advocates for the doctrine of materialism have been generally persons of strong understanding, and clear heads, who could not bear for a moment the least uncertainty in any thing which was the object of their inquiries. The obscure and silent, strange and mysterious operations of thought, therefore, puzzled them greatly, and they wished to translate them into some less hieroglyphical language. They wanted to see how the mind acted, as children like to look into a watch. They were eager to be acquainted with its shape and figure, or at least with the place where it was lodged. Without some sensible token, or the testimony of persons who had inquired into the fact, they could not be certain whether they had a soul or not. Accordingly, many voyages of discovery were made for this purpose along the nerves, and the conduits of the animal juices. Some thought they had found it seated on the top of the pineal gland, and others traced it to the cellular and membranous substance of the brain, where all the nerves terminate. However this might be, it was agreed on all hands that the last agent in matter was the true seat or cause of thought and consciousness, because we had no right to suppose the existence of a principle beyond, of which we could have no positive evidence. But we might with just as much propriety insist on seeing the very thoughts themselves lying naked in the brain, or deny that they had ever existed, as conclude that we have got at the seat of the soul, because we can go no farther with our dissections and experiments. The argument is a good one, if we suppose the mind to be one department of matter; when we can trace the natural connection of causes and effects no further, there we ought to stop. But if there is reason to believe that the mind is not material, then, by the nature of the supposition, it must lie out of the reach of all such experiments. The argument in favour of the materiality of the mind from the want of anatomical experiments to prove the contrary, therefore, first of all supposes that the mind is material, and the subject of such experiments.—The simple argument by which I satisfy myself that mind is not the same thing as matter is this, that there is something in the nature of thought essentially distinct from any idea we have of the common properties and operations of matter, and that something so distinct in essence and in kind, cannot be resolved into any combination or modification of other properties which in themselves are allowed to have no sort of relation or affinity to it. The jumbling of these together in different forms and quantities may produce an intermediate result differing from them all, and yet partaking of the nature of all; but it cannot produce a result, of which there is not the slightest trace or resemblance to be found in any of them. There is in matter nothing at all like thought, or that ever

the most distant approaches to it: the two ideas are utterly irreconcileable.

To suppose that thought and feeling are only matter and motion disguised in a particular way, is, as if we were to believe that a circle may be composed of straight lines, or that a tune may be reflected from the colours of the rainbow. This argument has been often insisted on, but I do not think it has ever been satisfactorily answered. The only answer which has ever been attempted is an appeal to our ignorance, which comes a little awkwardly from those who would give an account of every thing. They say that matter in itself undergoes many changes and modifications; and produces many results, altogether unlike any thing that we could predict beforehand, and that mind may be one of those remote and subtle modifications, in other words, that it is matter so organized as to produce the finer, more etherial, operations of thought. But I would ask, whether by a *modification of matter*, be meant any thing more than a certain combination of the properties of matter, and whether any combination of these can represent the nature of thought? In all the changes produced by matter and motion, there is nothing but matter and motion still: divide, sub-divide, multiply them how you will, you get nothing but some modification of the same qualities; the form, the arrangement, the degree, the quantity, and direction are different, but the things themselves are just the same. All the experiments that have been tried on various substances have never discovered them to be any thing else but the old original properties of matter, such as extension, figure, solidity, motion, &c. combined under different circumstances. There is some analogy still left, which determines the class to which they belong; indeed, if it were not for something of this sort, it would be hard to say, in what furnace or alembic they could be found. When an instance is met with of matter having by its compositions and decompositions refined itself into any thing which was not matter, or of its having acquired any other real distinguishing properties besides those which it had at first, it will then be time enough to consider whether thought and conception may not be among the number. It is perhaps easier to explain this distinction in matters of feeling, than with respect to our ideas. Thus the sense of pain is surely very different from the prick of a pin by which it may be occasioned. Hartley has endeavoured in a very ingenious and elaborate way to account for the sense of pain by supposing it to arise from *the solution of continuity*, or violent separation and straining of the parts of which the nerves are composed, which communicates the like disorder to the brain. Now this separation of parts or solution of physical continuity does not give me the smallest insight into the nature of pain. I cannot understand what there is in common between the two things. It might as well, I conceive, be said that the tearing asunder the limbs of a wax doll gives one the idea of pain; or that the trunks of the enchanted trees in Tasso or in Virgil might have felt the same grief and remorse when their branches were lopped off, though they had not been inhabited by a human soul. As far as matter and motion are concerned, it must be quite indifferent whether certain parts of a body are in one position or another, whether they are in a state of separation or union, or violently thrust backwards and forwards from one to the other. As mere dull inanimate matter, they can neither know nor feel any thing of the jerks, the twitchings, the jostlings, or blows they encounter in these sudden commotions. Nor does it alter the case or advance the argument one jot to say that the substance of the brain or nerves is of a finer and subtler texture, that it is curiously organized, or endued with wonderful activity. Let us suppose the arrangement of the parts to be as exquisite as it will, still it is only an arrangement of unfeeling matter. This arrangement may produce an infinite difference in its mechanical motions, but what you want to produce is the power of distinguishing pleasure and pain where there was none. It is a transition from insensibility to sensation, from death to life, that is to be accounted for; and a change of place, size, or form, in a parcel of physical atoms does not make the least alteration in this respect. In short, we can never conceive of thought or feeling as implied in any of the simple, known properties of matter; and this being granted, as I think it must, it seems very unphilosophical to argue, that mind is notwithstanding only some modification of matter, since no modification of matter can entirely change its nature, or produce a distinct result from a ridiculous combination of a number of particles, not one of which could contribute any thing towards it. There is not, as it seems to me, the same absurdity in supposing the mind to be united to matter, or to be acted upon by it, as

in supposing that it is matter. For the immaterialist, in saying that the mind is not matter, does not pretend to understand its nature thoroughly, or to know what relations it may have to other things: whereas, the materialist undertakes to define what it is, and in saying that the mind is nothing but matter, and that thought is motion, affirms not only what is unintelligible, but what is contrary to the fact. In the one case we are considerably at a loss to know how the thing can be; in the other, we have sufficient evidence to believe that it is not so. There is one other view of the subject which I shall just mention. It may be said that thought itself is a simple body of matter, an original attribute with which it is endowed, or the result of the same ultimate principle or substance in which the other properties of matter, as hard and soft, round and square, are supposed to inhere. But this is not the notion of materialism. It is not accounting for mind from the vulgar and known properties of matter, but from an entirely unknown and undefined principle, which may be called spirit as well as matter. For we have only to reverse the reasoning, and say that the common properties and operations of matter originate in the same power or substance, of which thought is a characteristic property, that is, in an intellectual or spiritual substance, and that they ought therefore to be called spiritual. It is only enlarging the sense in which we use the word *matter*, and making it stand for God or nature, or substance in general. The question is, whether thought is a primary, distinct, essential, quality of some substance, or, whether it is merely a secondary, artificial result of the known properties of matter organized in a particular manner. We can only say, in propriety of speech, that mind is the same thing with matter when we mean that its laws and operations are the same with those of gross matter, as these are cognizable to our senses, and the objects of physical science. Otherwise we come to no explanation at all, but are left as much in the dark as ever; and very improperly apply to an arbitrary abstraction of our own, a term, which is never used but in connection with certain definite ideas, or the *known* nature of matter. This letter has run to a greater length than I intended; and I will resume the subject in another letter, if you should deem what I have already written worth the attention of your readers. Yours, &c. W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XX.

LYRIC POETRY.

THE most just and comprehensive definition which can, we think, be given of Poetry, is, that it is the language of passion, or of an enlivened imagination, formed most commonly into regular numbers. The historian, the orator, the philosopher, address themselves for the most part primarily to the understanding: their direct aim is to inform, to instruct, to persuade. But the first aim of the poet is to please, and to move; and therefore, it is to the imagination and the passions, that he speaks. He may, and he ought to, have it in his view, to instruct and reform—but it is indirectly, and by pleasing and moving, that he accomplishes his end. His mind is supposed to be animated by some interesting object which fires his imagination, or engages his passions—and which, of course, communicates to his style a peculiar elevation suited to his ideas; very different from that mode of expression which is natural to the mind in its calm and undisturbed state. The Greeks, fond of attributing to their own nation the invention of every art and science, have ascribed the origin of poetry to Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus. There were perhaps such persons as these, who were the first distinguished bards in their own country. But long before such names were heard of, and among nations where they were never known, poetry certainly existed. It is a great error to imagine, that poetry and music are arts which belong only to polished nations. They have their foundation in the very nature of man, and belong to all nations, and to all ages, though, like other arts founded in nature, they have been more cultivated, and, from a concurrence of favourable circumstances, carried to greater perfection in some countries than in others.

These general observations upon the nature of poetry, in its first acceptation, lead us to the consideration of the *Ode*—a word, which in itself signifies song. It is not, however, our intention to enter into a lengthened discussion upon the lyre of the ancient Greeks—the association of music and dancing among that people, their *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Peristrophe*, which marked the movements adapted to accompany the person who held the instrument—the freedom with which they ran from one strophe to another,

another, so that the sense by which they began the first, was completed only in the second—nor upon the possibility of according these suspensions of the poet's meaning with the measure of the music and the steps of the dancers. All these difficulties have sufficiently exercised the learned; and many are yet unexplained. The history of the arts and sciences among the ancients, may be compared to an immense country, overspread with monuments and ruins—with specimens of the most finished architecture, intermingled with every symptom of decay and fallen splendour. The ancients themselves have left us no traditions, by which we can ascertain the history of the origin and progress of art among them. They appear to have taken no precaution against time or future barbarity. It would seem, that they dreaded neither the one nor the other; and when we consider the long and brilliant part they acted in the annals of mankind, we can readily excuse their having been lulled into security, by this high opinion of their glory, and the immortality of their works.

When, in Italy, we hear a skilful Improvisatore, preluding upon an instrument, sing a profusion of verses extemporaneously upon a given subject—when we perceive him, as he advances, become more animated, and accelerate the movement of the air upon which he composes, and then produce ideas, images, sentiments, and long strains of poetry and eloquence, of which he would have been incapable in moments of greater calmness, and sink at last into a state of exhaustion similar to that of the Pythian goddess,—we recognize that principle of inspiration and enthusiasm common to the ancient poets; and are, at once, filled with astonishment and pity. With astonishment, to find those emotions realized, which once were deemed fabulous—and with pity, to behold these efforts of nature employed upon a futile and evanescent art, from which the Improvisatore can claim no other success than the pleasure of having amused a few curious auditors—while all the pictures, sentiments, and beautiful verses, which escaped him in the rapid moments of his delivery, are gone, and leave no other impression but the vibration produced by the sound of his voice. It was thus, no doubt, that the ancient lyric poets were animated; but their inspiration was more worthily and more usefully employed. They were not exposed to the hazard of extemporary execution, nor were they compelled to the adoption of a subject steril, uninteresting, or frivolous. They meditated, beforehand, the subject of their songs; they proposed to themselves the most grave and sublime compositions; their enthusiasm was not excited to please a circle of idle auditors; but, in the midst of armies, to the sound of warlike instruments, they sang of valour, the love of their country, the charms of freedom, the hope of victory, or the glory of dying in battle. It was among a people to whom they celebrated the majesty of laws and the empire of virtue—in funereal games, where, before a tomb covered with trophies and decorated with laurels, they recommended to posterity the memory of some personage who had lived and died in the service of his country—in feasts, where, seated by the side of kings, they applauded the deeds of heroes, and stimulated the monarch to the laudable desire of being celebrated in his turn by future poets equally eloquent—or in a temple, where the sacred bards seemed inspired by those gods whose power they exalted and whose goodness they proclaimed. In a word, the idea that we are to form of an ancient lyric poet in the highest elevation of the ode, is that of a virtuous enthusiast, who, with the lyre in his hand, endeavoured to allay sedition—who, in a period of public disaster, gave hope to those who despaired, and courage to those who were ready to sink—who, in the hour of success, recorded the exploits of his countrymen—who, in the solemnity of a feast, augmented its interest and splendour—or who, in the games and exercises peculiar to his nation, excited the emulation of the candidates, by the hope of victory, and the certainty of reward.

Such was the ode among the Greeks. With a people who worshipped their heroes, even more than their gods, the character of a lyric poet could not fail to be highly important. He was revered as the friend of the Muses and the favourite of Apollo. The enthusiasm of the people stimulated that of the bard—and all the genius of the country was devoted to this divine art. But what contributed still more to the character of grandeur which it assumed, was the use which was made of it for political purposes, by connecting it with the establishment of laws, and the reformation of manners. If we could suppose in the middle of Rome, Pergolese or Somelli, a lyre in his hand, with the voice of Timotheus and the eloquence

quence of Demosthenes, recalling to the memory of the modern Romans the splendour of their ancient city, and the virtues of their ancestors, we might form an idea of the lyric poet, among the first inhabitants of Greece. Such was Epimenides in the middle of Athens, Thersander or Tyrtæus in Sparta, Alceus in Lesbos. Not that the lyric bard always maintained this serious character—but his language, in every variation of his style,

From grave to gay, from lively to severe,

was always the language of nature, and adapted to the dignity of his subject, or suited to the peculiarity of his own feelings and situation. Anacreon sang the joys of wine and pleasure, because he was a wine-drinker and a voluptuary. Sappho was the poet of love, because she was herself the slave and the victim of love.

We have said, that the word ode is synonimous with song. It is from this circumstance, of the ode's being supposed to retain its original union with music, that we are to deduce the proper idea, and the peculiar qualities of this kind of poetry. Music and song naturally add to the warmth of poetry. By them we can express all the various feelings of the soul. The enthusiasm of admiration, the delirium of joy and love, the agony of grief, or the milder emotions of melancholy, are all equally within the power of song to delineate. In common life, the sharpness of anguish may be softened, as well as the transports of joy exalted, by singing—and though the grief which is more fixed and settled in the mind, would appear to betray repugnance rather than inclination for music, we know that it is often soothed by the same effects—as Orpheus is said to have calmed his sorrow for his loss, by the sound of his lyre:

Te, dulcis conjux, te solo in litore secum,
Te, veniente die, te decadente, canebat.

It is easy, therefore, to distinguish what are the subjects which more immediately belong to the ode. Whatever raises or exalts the soul above itself; whatever excites it to heroism, or depresses it into languor; whatever has a tendency to inspire emotions spirited, melancholy, or voluptuous; the interesting dreams which occupy the imagination, and the variety of descriptions which it summons to its aid;—in a word, all the emotions of which the mind is susceptible and is capable of describing, are favourable to this species of poetry.

"All odes," says Dr. Blair, "may be comprised under four denominations. First, *sacred* odes; hymns addressed to God, or composed on religious subjects. Of this nature are the psalms of David, which exhibit to us this species of lyric poetry, in its highest degree of perfection. Secondly, *heroic* odes, which are employed in the praise of heroes, and in the celebration of martial exploits and great actions. Of this kind are all Pindar's odes, and some few of Horace's. These two kinds ought to have sublimity and elevation for their reigning character. Thirdly, *moral* and *philosophical* odes, where the sentiments are chiefly inspired by virtue, friendship and humanity. Of this kind are many of Horace's odes, and several of our best modern lyric productions; and here the ode possesses that middle region, which it sometimes occupies. Fourthly, *festive* and *amorous* odes, calculated merely for pleasure and amusement. Of this nature are all Anacreon's; some of Horace's; and a great number of songs and modern productions, that claim to be of the lyric species. The reigning character of these ought to be elegance, smoothness and gaiety."

A principal object in the consideration of the ode, will be an inquiry into that species of enthusiasm, which is supposed to be essential to its composition. An ode, professedly so, is expected to be written in a higher degree of elevation and spirit than any other. If the poet be possessed of genius, he is allowed to indulge it, in all its warmth and sublimity. He is not checked by those severe principles of correctness and propriety which other poems demand. He may give free vent to all the fire and impetuosity of his ideas, not controuled by the laws of metre, or restrained by the apparent incoherency of the thoughts. Thus, Boileau, speaking of the ode, has observed,

Son style impétueux souvent marche au hazard;
Chez elle, un beau désordre est un effet de l'art.

But this observation can be true with respect to very few, and can be excused only by genius. What is inspiration in one, may be extravagance in a thousand others. The freedom of writing without order, method or connection, has infected the ode more than any other species of poetry. It is inconceivable to what a pitch of absurdity this licentiousness has been carried. The self-created Pindar imagines

imagines that, to compose an ode, he must set at defiance every rule—he may pass from one abrupt transition to another, and indulge in every species of irregularity—provided his language be lofty and his sentiments uncommon, he may be as obscure and as unintelligible as he pleases. Abrupt expressions of surprize, admiration or rapture—exclamations of love, joy or despair—violent distortions of sense, and the most forced construction of words and metre, are what more particularly distinguish the modern ode. They are often used to cover the most barren and common-place sentiments, and rarely convey any distinct idea to the reader. The quotation from Boileau, founded on the supposed extravagance of Pindar, has produced the most ridiculous effects, and the most absurd misapprehensions. We are not requiring here that the ode should be as regular in its structure as a didactic or epic poem. But it demands, as well as every other species of poetry, that a subject should be proposed as its ground-work—and that the subject, whether it be an address to some personage, or descriptive of any particular passion of the mind, instead of being forgotten or laid aside after the first lines, should be continued and illustrated through every stanza of the ode. The transitions from thought to thought are, of course, permitted; but they should be light and delicate, and sufficiently connected with the subject to enable the poet to fall, with ease and propriety, into the same train of ideas with which he sets out. For this incoherence and disorder of lyric poetry, the authority and example of Pindar have always been quoted, but, as we think, not always with truth or justice. We shall have occasion hereafter to examine this point more attentively; at present we shall only observe, that whoever considers the poems of the Theban bard with regard to the manners and customs of the age in which they were written, the occasions which gave them birth, and the places in which they were intended to be recited, will find little reason to censure Pindar for the want of order and regularity in the plans of his compositions. On the contrary, perhaps, he will be inclined to admire him for raising so many beauties from such trivial hints, and for kindling, as he sometimes does, so great a flame from a single spark, with so little matter to preserve it.

This extravagance and disorder of ideas of which we complain in the modern system of ode making, will be found also to extend to the versification. The extreme length to which the periods are suffered to run—the rapidity and abruptness with which one measure is exchanged for another—the variety of long and short lines which are made to correspond with each other in rhyme, at so enormous a distance—increase the disorder, by the disregard to all sense of melody. Why, in lyric compositions, less attention should be paid to beauty of sound, than in any other, it is difficult to imagine. The truth is, that no species of poetry demands it more than the ode; and the versification of those odes, as is remarked by Blair, may be justly accounted the best, which renders the harmony of the measure most sensible to every common ear.

Another custom among the ancients, which has also been too much followed in the modern ode, is that of not completing the sense in one section, but pursuing it into another. Thus among many other instances in Pindar, the three last lines of the third strophe in the first Olymp. are these—

Πρὸς ευάνθεμον δ' ὅτε φυαν
Λαχναι νιν μελαν γένειον ερεφον,
Ετυῖμον ανεφξόν τισεν γαμον,

and he completes the sentence in the antistrophe,

Πισάτα παρα παΐρος—

And in Horace,

Districtus ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet, non siculæ dapes
Dulcem elaborabunt saporem;
Non avium citharæque cantus
Somnum reducent.

These singular intersections of a sentence are, at best, injudicious, and may surely be easily avoided *.

To

* It may not be amiss to afford the reader an idea of the three stanzas used by the Greeks, from the following passage in the last paragraph in the Scholia on Hephæstion.—"You must know that the ancients (in their odes, framed *two larger* stanzas, and *one less*; the first of the large stanzas they called *Strophe*—singing it on their festivals at the altars of the gods, and dancing at the same time. The second they called *Antistrophe*, in which they inverted the dance. The *lesser* stanza was named the *Epode*, which they sang standing still. The Strophe, as they say, denoted the motion of the higher sphere, the Antistrophe, that of the planets, the Epode the fixed station and repose of the earth." From this passage it is evident that the odes were accompanied with dancing;

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should feel myself greatly obliged by the insertion of this letter in your widely circulated and highly respectable Magazine. I was lately in a literary party, in which the following lines were the subject of conversation, and the question was agitated, From whom are they taken?

> He that fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day;
> But he that is in battle slain
> Will never rise to fight again.

I hope this letter will attract the attention of some of your numerous readers, and should they be so good as to give me the information which I have solicited, I shall deem myself much indebted to their kindness, and greatly flattered by their communication.

Your's, &c.

13, *Castle-street*, JAMES RUDGE.
Jan. 6, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVER ready to assist in diffusing whatever may produce innocent amusement, it is with pleasure I inform your correspondent F.D.L. (p. 444) that a very good transparent screen for the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria, may be prepared by spreading white wax, (dissolved in spirit of wine, or oil of turpentine,) over thin muslin. A screen so prepared will roll up without injury. A clearer screen may be produced by having the muslin always strained upon a rectangular frame, and prepared with turpentine instead of wax. Such a screen however is not always convenient, and it cannot be rolled without cracking and becoming in a short time useless. Some years ago I tried various methods of preparing the muslin, but I cannot recollect any thing better for the purpose than what I have here mentioned.

Cirencester, Your's, &c.
Jan. 2, 1809. F. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The HISTORY *of* COFFEE, *by the late Dr.* JOHN FOTHERGILL, *edited by Dr.* LETTSOM.

THE earliest account we have of Coffee is taken from an Arabian Manuscript in the King of France's Library, No. 944, and is as follows:

Schehabeddin Ben, an Arabian author of the ninth century of the Hegira, or fifteenth of the Christians, attributes to Gemaleddin, Mufti of Aden, a city of Arabia Felix, who was nearly his cotemporary, the first introduction into that country of drinking coffee. He tells us that Gemaleddin, having occasion to travel into Persia, during his abode there, saw some of his countrymen drinking coffee, which at that time he did not much attend to, but on his return to Aden, finding himself indisposed, and remembering that he had seen his countrymen drinking coffee in Persia, in hopes of receiving some benefit from it, he determined to try it on himself; and, after making the experiment, not only recovered his health but perceived other useful qualities in that liquor; such as relieving the headache, enlivening the spirits, and, without prejudice to the constitution, preventing drowsiness. This last quality he resolved to turn to the advantage of his profession; he took it himself, and recommended it the dervises or religious Mahometans, to enable them to pass the night in prayer, and other exercises of their religion with greater zeal and attention. The example and authority of the mufti gave reputation to coffee. Soon men of letters, and persons belonging to the law, adopted the use of it; these were followed by the tradesmen and artisans, that were under a necessity of working in the night, and such as were obliged to travel after sun-set. At length the custom became general in Aden, and it was not only drank by those who were desirous of being kept awake, but in the day for the sake of its other agreeable qualities.

The

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dancing; and that they danced one way while the strophe was singing, and then danced back again while the antistrophe was sung, and remained inactive while the epode was performing. Thus, the strophe and antistrophe may be compared to our recitatives, and the epode to the air. There is a passage in the ancient grammarian, Marius Victorinus, which is much to the same purpose, though he does not distinctly speak of dancing. The passage is this: "Pleraq. lyricorum carminum, quæ versu colisq. et commatibus componuntur, ex strophe, antistrophe, et epodo, ut Græci appellant, ordinata subsistunt. Antiqui deorum laudes carminibus comprehensas, circum aras eorum euntes canebant; cujus primum ambitum, quem ingrediebantur ex parte dextrâ, strophen vocabant; reversionem autem sinistrorsum factam, completo priore orbe, antistrophen appellabant. Deinde in conspectu deorum soliti consistere cantici, reliqua consequebantur, appellantes id epodon." Consult also the Scholia on Pindar.

The Arabian author adds, that they found themselves so well by drinking coffee, that they entirely left off the use of an infusion of a herb, called in their language *cat*, which possibly might be tea, though the Arabian author gives us no particular reason to think so.

Before this time coffee was scarcely known in Persia, and very little used in Arabia, where the tree grew; but, according to Schehabeddin, it had been drank in Ethiopia from time immemorial.

Coffee being thus received at Aden, where it has continued in use ever since without interruption, passed by degrees to many neighbouring towns, and not long after reached Mecca, where it was introduced as at Aden by the dervises, and for the same purposes of religion.

The inhabitants of Mecca were at last so fond of this liquor, that without regarding the intention of the religious, and other studious persons, they at length drank it publicly in coffee-houses, where they assembled in crowds to pass the time agreeably, making that the pretence: here they played at chess, and such other kinds of games, and that even for money. In these houses they amused themselves likewise with singing, dancing, and music, contrary to the manners of the rigid Mahometans, which afterwards was the occasion of some disturbances. From hence the custom extended itself to many other towns of Arabia, and particularly to Medina, and then to Grand Cairo in Egypt, where the dervises of Yemen, who lived in a district by themselves, drank coffee the nights they intended to spend in devotion. They kept it in a large red earthen vessel, and received it respectfully from the hand of their superior, who poured it out into cups for them himself. He was soon imitated by many devout people of Cairo, and their example followed by the studious, and afterwards by so many people that coffee became as common a drink in that great city, as at Aden, Mecca, and Medina, and other cities of Arabia.

But, at length, the rigid Mahometans began to disapprove the use of coffee, as occasioning frequent disorders, and too nearly resembling wine in its effects; the drinking of which is contrary to the tenets of their religion. Government was obliged to interfere, and at times restrain the use of it. However, it had become so universally liked, that it was afterwards found necessary to take off all restraint for the future.

"Coffee continued its progress through Syria, and was received at Damascus and Aleppo without opposition; and in the year 1554, under the reign of the great Soliman, one hundred years after its introduction by the mufti of Aden, it became known to the inhabitants of Constantinople; when two private persons, whose names were Schems and Hekin, the one coming from Damascus, and the other from Aleppo, each opened a coffee-house in Constantinople, and sold coffee publicly in rooms fitted up in an elegant manner, which were presently frequented by men of learning, and particularly poets, and other persons who came to amuse themselves with a game of chess or draughts, to make acquaintance, or to pass away their time agreeably, at a small expence.

These houses and assemblies insensibly became so much in vogue, that they were frequented by people of all professions, and even the officers of the seraglio, the pachas, and persons of the first rank about the court. However, when they seemed to be the most firmly established, the imans, or officers of the mosques, complained loudly of their being deserted, while the coffee-houses were full of company, the dervises and the religious orders murmured, and the preachers declaimed against them, asserting it was less sin to go to a tavern than to a coffee-house,

After much wrangling, the devotees united their interests to obtain an authentic condemnation of coffee, and determined to present to the mufti a petition for that purpose; in which they advanced that roasted coffee was a kind of coal, and that what had any relation to coal was forbidden by law. They desired him to determine on this matter according to the duty of his office,

The chief of the law, without entering much into the question, gave such a decision as they wished for, and pronounced that the drinking of coffee was contrary to the law of Mahomet.

So respectable is the authority of the mufti, that nobody dared to find fault with his sentence. Immediately all the coffee-houses were shut, and the officers of the police were commanded to prevent any one from drinking coffee. However, the habit was become so strong, and the use of it so generally agreeable, that the people continued, notwithstanding all prohibition, to drink it in their own houses. The officers of the police, seeing they could not suppress the use of it, allowed of the selling

selling it on paying a tax, and of the drinking it, provided it was not done openly; so that it was drunk in particular places with the doors shut, or in the back room of some of the shopkeepers' houses. Under colour of this, coffee-houses by little and little were re-established, and a new mufti, less scrupulous and more enlightened than his predecessor, having declared publicly, that coffee had no relation to coal, and that the infusion of it was not contrary to the law of Mahomet, the number of coffee-houses became greater than before. After this declaration, the religious orders, the preachers, the lawyers, and even the mufti himself, drank coffee; and their example was followed universally by the court and city.

The grand viziers, having possessed themselves of a special authority over the houses in which it was permitted to be drunk publicly, took advantage of this opportunity of raising a considerable tax on the licences they granted for that purpose, obliging each master of a coffee-house to pay a sequin per day, limiting the price however, at an asper per dish.*

Thus far the Arabian manuscript in the King of France's library, as translated by Mr. Galland, who proceeds to inform us of the occasion of the total suppression of public coffee-houses, during the war in Candia, when the Ottoman affairs were in a critical situation.

The liberty which the politicians who frequented those houses took, in speaking too freely of public affairs was carried to that length, that the Grand Vizier Kupruli, father of the two famous brothers of the same name, who afterwards succeeded him, suppressed them all during the minority of Mahomet the Fourth, with a disinteredness hereditary in his family, without regarding the loss of so considerable a revenue, of which he reaped the advantage himself. Before he came to that determination, he visited incognito the several coffee-houses, where he observed sensible grave persons, discoursing seriously of the affairs of the empire, blaming administration, and deciding with confidence on the most important concerns. He had before been in the taverns, where he only met with gay young fellows, mostly soldiers, who were diverting themselves with singing, or talking of nothing but gallantry and feats of war. These he took no further notice of.

After the shutting up of the coffee-houses, no less coffee was drunk; for it was carried about in large copper vessels, with fire under them, through all the great streets and markets. This was only done at Constantinople; for in all the other towns of the empire, and even in the smallest villages, the coffee-houses continued open as before.

Notwithstanding this precaution of suppressing the public meetings at coffee-houses, the consumption of coffee increased; for there was no house or family, rich or poor, Turk or Jew, Greek or Armenian, who are very numerous in that city, where it was not drank at least twice a day, and many people drank it oftener, and it became a custom in every house to offer it to all visitors; and it was reckoned an incivility to refuse it, so that many people drank twenty dishes a day, and that without any inconvenience, which is supposed by this author an extraordinary advantage; and another great use of coffee, according to him, is its uniting men in society, in stricter ties of amity than any other liquor; and he observes, that such protestations of friendship as are made at such times are far more to be depended upon, than when the mind is intoxicated with inebriating liquors. He computes, that as much is spent in private families, in the article of coffee, at Constantinople, as in wine at Paris; and relates, that it is as customary there to ask for money to drink coffee, as in Europe for money to drink your health in wine or beer.

Another curious particular we find mentioned here, is, that the refusing to supply a wife with coffee, is reckoned amongst the legal causes of a divorce.

The Turks drink their coffee very hot and strong, and without sugar. Now and then they put in when it is boiling, a clove or two bruised, according to the quantity, or a little of the *semen badian*, called starry aniseed, or some of the lesser cardamums, or a drop of essence of amber.

It is not easy to determine at what

* The Turkish sequin (according to Chambers) is of the value of about nine shillings sterling; and the asper is a very small silver coin, of the value of something more than an English halfpenny. The present value is nearly seven shillings; that is, two shillings and three-pence three-farthings for a dollar, or eighty aspers; consequently three aspers are worth something more than a penny sterling, but they are generally reckoned at a halfpenny each. Two hundred and forty-three aspers go to a sequin.

time, or upon what occasion, the use of coffee passed from Constantinople to the western parts of Europe. It is however likely, that the Venetians, upon account of the proximity of their dominions, and their great trade to the Levant, were the first acquainted with it; which appears from part of a letter, wrote by Peter Della Valle, a Venetian, in 1615, from Constantinople, in which he tells his friend, that, on his return, he should bring with him some coffee, which he believed was a thing unknown in his country.

Mr. Galland tells us, he was informed by Mr. De la Croix, the king's interpreter, that Mr. Thevenot, who had travelled through the East, at his return in 1657, brought with him to Paris some coffee for his own use, and often treated his friends with it, amongst which number Mons. De la Croix was one; and that from that time he had continued to drink it, being supplied by some Armenians who settled at Paris, and by degrees brought it into reputation in that city.

It was known some years sooner at Marseilles; for in 1644, some gentlemen who accompanied Monsieur de la Haye to Constantinople, brought back with them, on their return, not only some coffee, but the proper vessels and apparatus for making and drinking it, which were particularly magnificent, and very different from what are now used amongst us. However, until the year 1660, coffee was drank only by such as had been accustomed to it in the Levant and their friends; but that year some bales were imported from Egypt, which gave a great number of persons an opportunity of trying it, and contributed very much to bringing it into general use; and in 1671, certain private persons at Marseilles determined for the first time to open a coffee-house in the neighbourhood of the exchange, which succeeded extremely well; people went there to smoke, talk of business, and divert themselves with play: it was soon crowded, particularly by Turkey merchants, and traders to the Levant. These places were found very convenient for discoursing on, and settling matters relating to commerce, and shortly after the number of coffee-houses increased amazingly; notwithstanding which there was not less drank in private houses, but a much greater quantity; so that it became universally in use at Marseilles, and the neighbouring cities.

Before the year 1669, coffee had not been seen in Paris, except at Mr. Thevenot's, and some of his friends; nor scarce heard of, but from the account of travellers. That year was distinguished by the arrival of Soliman Aga, ambassador from Sultan Mahomet the Fourth. This must be looked upon as the true period of the introduction of coffee into Paris; for that minister and his retinue brought a considerable quantity with them, which they presented to so many persons of the court and city, that many became accustomed to drink it, with the addition of a little sugar; and some who had found benefit by it, did not chuse to be without it. The ambassador staid at Paris from July, 1669, to May, 1670, which was a sufficient time to establish the custom he had introduced.

Two years afterwards an Armenian, of the name of Pascal, set up a coffee-house, but meeting with little encouragement left Paris and came to London; he was succeeded by other Armenians and Persians, but not with much success, for want of address, and proper places to dispose of it; genteel people not caring to be seen in those places where it was to be sold. However, not long after, when some Frenchmen had fitted up for the purpose spacious apartments in an elegant manner, ornamented with tapestry, large looking-glasses, pictures, and magnificent lustres, and began to sell coffee, with tea, chocolate, and other refreshments, they soon became frequented by people of fashion and men of letters, so that in a short time the number in Paris increased to three hundred.

For this account of the introduction of the use of coffee into Paris we are indebted to La Roque's Voyage into Arabia-Felix. We now come to trace its first appearance in London.

It appears from Anderson's Chronological History of Commerce, that the use of coffee was first introduced into London some years earlier than into Paris, for in 1652, one Mr. Edwards, a Turkey Merchant brought home with a Greek servant, whose name was Pasqua, who understood the roasting and making of coffee, till then unknown in England. This servant was the first who sold coffee, and kept a house for that purpose in George-yard, Lombard-street.

The first mention of coffee in our statute books, is anno 1660 (12 Car ii. cap. 24.) when a duty of four-pence was laid upon every gallon of coffee made and sold, to be paid by the maker.

The statute of the 15 Car. ii. cap. xi. § 15, anno 1663 directs that all coffee-houses

houses should be licenced at the general quarter-sessions of the peace for the county within which they are to be kept.

In 1675, King Charles issued a proclamation to shut up the coffee-houses, but in a few days suspended that proclamation by a second. They were charged with being seminaries of sedition.

The first European author who has made any mention of coffee, is Rauwolfus, who was in the Levant in 1573; but the first who has particularly described it, is Prosper Alpinus, in his History of the Egyptian Plants, published at Venice in 1591, whose description we have in Parkinson's History of Plants, p. 1622, chap. 79, as follows: *Arbor Bon cum fructu suo buna,* the Turks berry drink. Alpinus in his first book of Egyptian Plants, gives us the description of this tree, which he says he saw in the garden of a captain of the Janissaries, which was brought out of Arabia-Felix, and there planted as a rarity never seen growing in those places before. The tree, saith Alpinus is somewhat like Euonymus, or Spindle-tree, but the leaves of it were thicker, harder, and greener, and always abiding on the tree. The fruit is called *Buna*, and is somewhat bigger than an hazel nut, and longer, round also and pointed at one end; furrowed likewise, on both sides, yet, on one side, more conspicuous than the other, that it might be parted into two: in each side whereof lieth a small oblong white kernel, flat on the side they join together, covered with a yellowish skin of an acid taste and somewhat bitter, and contained in a thin shell,* of a darkish ash colour. With these berries in Arabia and Egypt, and other parts of the Turkish dominions, they generally make a decoction or drink, which is in the stead of wine to them, and commonly sold in their taphouses or taverns, called by the name of *caova*; Paludamus says *chowa*, and Rauwolfus *chauke*. This drink has many good physical properties; it strengthens a weak stomach, helping digestion, and the tumours and obstructions of the liver and spleen, being drank fasting for some time together. It is held in great estimation among the Egyptian and Arabian women in common feminine cases, in which they find it does them eminent service.

Lord Chancellor Bacon likewise makes mention of it in 1624: he says, that the Turks have a drink called coffee, made with boiling water, of a berry reduced into powder, which makes the water as black as soot, and is of a pungent and aromatic smell, and is drank warm.

The celebrated John Ray, in his History of Plants, published in 1690, speaking of it as a drink very much in use, says, that this tree grows only within the tropics, and supposes that the Arabs destroy the vegetable quality of the seeds, in order to confine among themselves the great share of wealth which is brought thither from the whole world for this commodity; from whence he observes, that this part of Arabia might be truly styled the most happy, and that it was almost incredible how many millions of bushels were exported from thence into Turkey, Barbary, and Europe. He says, he was astonished that one particular nation should possess so great a treasure, and that within the narrow limits of one province; and that he wondered the neighbouring nations did not contrive to bring away some of the sound seeds or living plants, in order to share in the advantages of so lucrative a trade.

We now come to shew by what means this valuable tree was first introduced into Europe, and thence into America.

The first account of this tree being brought into Europe, we have from Boerhaave, in his Index to the Leyden Garden, part 2, p. 217, which is as follows: "Nicholas Witsen, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and governor of the East India Company, by his letters often advised and desired Van Hoorn, governor of Batavia, to procure from Mocha in Arabia-Felix some berries of the coffee-tree to be sown at Batavia, which he having accordingly done, and by that means about the year 1690, raised many plants from seeds, he sent one over to Governor Witsen, who immediately presented it to the garden at Amsterdam, of which he was the founder and supporter; it there bore fruit, which in a short time produced many young plants from the seeds. Boerhaave then concludes that the merit of introducing this rare tree into Europe, is due to the care and liberality of Witsen alone.

In the year 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam in order to pay a particular compliment to Louis XIV. King of France presented to him an elegant plant of this rare tree, carefully packed up to g by water, and defended from the weather by a curious machine, covered with glass. The

* This description is evidently taken from a dried berry, and not from the ripe fruit.

The plant was about five feet high, and an inch in diameter in the stem, and was in full foliage, with both green and ripe fruit. It was viewed in the river with great attention and curiosity, by several members of the academy of sciences, and was afterwards conducted to the royal garden at Marly under the care of Monsieur de Jussieu, the king's professor of botany, who had the year before written a memoir, printed in the History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in the year 1713, describing the characters of this genus, together with an elegant figure of it, taken from a smaller plant, which he had received that year from Monsieur Pancrass, burgo-master of Amsterdam, and director of the botanical garden there.

In 1718, the Dutch colony at Surinam began first to plant coffee, and in 1722, Monsieur de la Motte Aigrou, governor of Cayenne, having business at Surinam, contrived by an artifice, to bring away a plant from thence, which in the year 1725, had produced many thousands.

In 1727 the French, perceiving that this acquisition might be of great advantage in their other colonies, conveyed to Martinico some of the plants; from whence it most probably spread to the neighbouring islands, for in the year 1732, it was cultivated in Jamaica, and an act passed to encourage its growth in that island — Thus was laid the foundation of a most extensive and beneficial trade to the European settlements in the West Indies,

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may interest some of your readers to be informed that the tea-tree is now in blossom here, in our parlour, and has been ever since the 18th (inclusive) of this month, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, and that the thermometer within doors at half-past nine this morning, in a southern aspect, was at 28. Another bud has even opened since the frost.

Petals 6, (one smaller and shorter than the rest); concave, obtusely heart-shaped. Stamens very numerous (probably above 200), with golden summits. The whole appearance of the flower like the single broad-leaved myrtle; but longer, and more brilliant, from the multiplicity of the stamens, texture of the petals, stronger colour, not quite so white. Calyx: stellate, quinquefid, about one-fourth the length of the petals.

The scent of the flower delicate and evanescent; resembling that of fine green tea dried.

There seems little doubt that this charming plant would bear a warm and sheltered exposure in the south-west of our island, like the broad-leaved myrtle. Its affinity to the myrtle is indeed very striking: so much, that many species having been lately transferred from the genus *Myrtus* to other genera, so that it is now very thin. I doubt whether this might not be annexed to it under the denomination of *Myrtus Thea*, changing its elegant generic name, which it ought not wholly to lose, into its specific. Fond as I am of plants, I have never till now seen it in bloom.

It is long in coming into blossom. The buds appeared early in September. The season of its flowering renders it peculiarly valuable. And had the weather been mild, I have no doubt that in some few days it would have been covered with bloom.

The flowers proceed from near the extremities of the branches, on solitary footstalks, some opposite, others alternate. My plant is near three feet high, and came from Mr. Mackie, nurseryman, Norwich, the year before this. In close moist weather it requires air, and some heat, to absorb the damp: otherwise its blossoms fall without opening. This I experienced last year.

I cannot imagine that its beauty in a good greenhouse would be at all inferior even to the myrtle itself. It seems to form the intermediate link in the botanical chasm between the myrtle and the orange.

It is curious, that plants of so extensive use as the coffee and tea trees (the coffee perhaps one of the greatest blessings, among those that are not really necessaries of life, that Providence has indulged to mankind, considering its beneficial qualities in use as well as its agreeable) should be among the most elegant of plants in foliage and blossom; and the coffee in fruit also. It is impossible not to rejoice that the present cheapness of coffee, though it is to be feared a short-lived cheapness, has made it, to a considerable degree, the beverage of the poor. It is strengthening, where tea is not; it is even nutritive, while tea certainly is not. Tea, however, itself, should not be without much commendation. Moderately taken, and not too hot, it may be regarded as not only innocent, but salutary. It is favourable to temperance and to tranquillity of mind.

mind. And perhaps, of all our daily repasts, it constitutes the most generally and unexceptionably agreeable, from which even reading is not excluded, and where conversation can be most itself.

I find, by Professor Martyn's valuable edition of Miller, that Linnæus received the true tea-tree from Earl Gustavus Ekeberg, October 3, 1763, the captain of a Swedish East-Indiaman, who raised it from seed during the voyage. Into England it was introduced by Mr. Ellis, about 1768. It was first treated as a stove-plant: and its first flowering in this country was in the stove of the Duke of Northumberland. Perhaps even the coffee-tree may in time be brought to endure the green-house, instead of being confined to the stove.

Troston-hall, near Bury. Your's, &c.
Dec. 21, 1808. CAPEL LOFFT.

P. S. An oil thermometer, which serves as a kind of register of great degrees of cold, by so slowly recovering its temperature, is now only at $17\frac{1}{4}$, in the same aspect and upon the same scale.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.—No. XVI.

ANALYSIS OF CURIOUS BOOKS.

TIME has veiled so large a portion of former learning from our view, that the recovery of its more valuable fragments may be deemed a work of almost equal importance with the prosecution of new inquiries.

In this view the attention of the Antiquary has been more than once turned to the analysis of curious books, in which the history or the manners of former periods are illustrated.

Among those which relate to rural sports, scarcely any will be found more interesting than the work

"Of Englishe Dogges, the Diversities, the Names, the Natures, and the Properties. A short Treatise, written in Latine, by Johannes Caius, of late memorie, Doctor of Phissicke in the Universitie of Cambridge, and newly drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming, Student. Imprinted at London by Rycharde Jones," 1576. 4to.

At the back of the title-page is,

"¶ *A Prosopopoicall Speache of the Booke.*

"Some tell of starres th' influence straunge,
Some tell of byrdes which flie in th' ayre,
Some tell of beastes on land which raunge,
Some tell of fishe in riuers fayre.
Some tell of serpentes sundry sortes,
Some tell of plantes the full effect,
Of Englishe dogges I sound reportes,
Their names and natures I detect.
My forhed is but baulde and bare,
But yet my body's beutifull,
For pleasaunt flowres in me there are,
And not so fyne as pleatifull.
And though my garden plot so greene,
Of dogges receaue the trampling feete,
Yet is it swept and kept ful cleene,
So that it yeeldes a sauour sweete.

AB. FLE."

Followed by a Latin dedication, in Fleming's name, to Dr. Perne, dean of Ely.

The book itself appears to have been written at the express request of Conrad Gesner, whose name has been so long and so well known to readers of natural history.

"All Englishe dogges," says Caius, "be eyther of a gentle kinde, seruing the game; a homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses; or, a currishe kinde, meete for many toyes." The treatise, however, is divided into five sections, in which the different sorts of dogs, according to their employments, are enumerated.

The first section contains the *Canes Venatici*, "which serve the game and disport of hunting; comprising, the harrier, the terrar, the bloudhounde, the gasehounde, the grehounde, the leuiner, or lyemmer, the tumbler, and the stealer."

The second section comprises the *Canes Aucupatorii*, or "gentle dogs, which serve the disport of fowling, including the land-spaniell, or setter; the water-spaniell, or finder; and the fisher."

The third section treats only "of the delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spanish gentle, or comforter;" which appear to have been the lap-dogs of the time.

The fourth includes the *Canes Rustici*, or coarser dogs—"the shepherd's dogge, and the mastive, or bandogge; which last," says the author, "hath sundry names deriued from sundry circumstances, as, the keeper, or watchman, the butcher's dogge, the messinger or carrier, the mooner, the water-drawer, the tinker's curr, and the fencer."

And the fifth section contains the "curres of the mungrell and rascall sort, —the wappe, or warner; the turnespete, and the daunser;" followed by a short conclusion, in which the cross breeds of the time are enumerated, viz.

"Three sortes of them.
- The first bred of a bytch and a wolfe, in Latine, *Lyciscus.*
- The second of a bytche and a foxe, in Latine, *Lacæna.*
- The third of a bear and a bandogge, in Latine, *Vrcanus.*"

The most curious of Caius's descriptions

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tions are probably those of the blood-hound, the setter, and the mastive, or bandogge, the second, with a portion of the last of which we shall extract.

"*The Dogge called the Setter, in Latine, Inder.*

"Another sort of dogges be there, serviceable for fowling, making no noise either with foote or with tounge, whiles they followe the game. These attend diligently upon theyr master, and frame their conditions to such beckes, motions, and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backward, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left. (In making mencion of fowles, my meaning is of the partridge and the quaile.) When he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast silence; he stayeth his steppes and wil proceede no further; and with a close, couert, watching eye, layeth his belly to the grounde and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approacheth neere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes betrayeth the place of the byrde's last abode; whereby it is supposed that this kind of dogge is called *inder*, setter, being in deede a name most consonant and agreable to his quality. The place being knowne by the meanes of the dogge, the fowler immediately openeth and spreadeth his net, intending to take them; which being done, the dogge at the accustomed becke or usual signe of his master, ryseth up by and by, and draweth neerer to the fowle, that by his presence they might be the authors of their own ensnaring, and be ready intangled in the prepared net; which cunning and artificial indeuour in a dogge (being a creature domesticall or housholde servaunt, brought up at home with offalls of the trencher and fragments of victualls,) is not much to be maruailed at, seeing that a hare (being a wilde and skippishe beast) was seene in England, to the astonishment of the beholders, in the yeere of our Lorde God 1564, not onely daunsing in measure, but playing with his former feete uppon a tabberet, and observing just number of strokes (as a practitioner in that arte,) besides that nipping and pinching a dogge with his teeth and clawes, and cruelly thumping him with the force of his feete*. This is no trumpery tale, no trifling toye (as I imagine) and therefore not unworthy to be reported; for I reckon it a requittall of my trauaile, not to drowne in the seas of silence any speciall thing, wherein the prouidence and effectual working of nature is to be pondered."

In the account "of the mastive or bandogge, called in Latine, *Villaticus*, or *Cathenarius*," we have one or two anecdotes of Henry the Seventh, which are certainly not related by the generality of historians who have written on his reign.

"Our Englishmen," says Caius, "(to th' intent that theyr dogges might be the more fell and fearce) assist nature with arte, vse, and custome, for they teach theyr dogges to baite the beare, to bait the bull, and other such like cruell and bloudy beastes, (appointing an overseer of the game,) without any collar to defend theyr throtes; and oftentimes they traine them up in fighting and wrestling with a man, having for the safegarde of his lyfe, eyther a pikestaffe, a clubbe, or a swoorde, and by vsing them to such exercises as these, theyr dogges become more sturdy and strong. The force which is in them surmounteth all beleefe, the fast holde which they take with their teeth exceedeth all credit: three of them against a beare, fowre against a lyon, are sufficient, both to trye masteryes with them, and vtterly to overmatch them. Which thing Henry, the seventh of that name, king of England, (a prince both politique and warlike), perceiving on a certaine time (as report runneth) commaunded all such dogges (how many soever they were in number) to be hanged, beying deepely displeased, and conceauing greate disdaine, that an yll fauoured rascall curre should with such violent villainy assault the valiaunt lyon, king of all beastes. An example for all subjectes worthy of remembrance, to admonishe them that it is no advantage to them to rebell against the regiment of their ruler, but to keepe them within the limits of loyaltie. I reede an history aunswerable to this of the self same Henry, who having a notable and an excellent fayre falcon, it fortuned that the king's falconers, in the presence and hearing of his grace, highly commended his majesty's falcon, saying, that it feared not to intermeddle with an eagle, it was so venturous a byrde and so mighty; which when the kinge harde, he charged that the falcon should be killed without delay, for the selfe same reason (as it may seeme) which was rehersed in conclusion

* The coincidence between this anecdote and that relating to one of the hares which Cowper the poet endeavoured to domesticate, is remarkable.

conclusion of the former history concerning the same kinge."

Mr. Pennant conjectures that the tumbler of Dr. Caius answered to the modern lurcher; but has no conjecture for the gazehound. The leviner, or lyemmer, he supposes, was the same with what is now called the Irish greyhound.

Our author *Caius*, Kaye or Keye (for such was the English of his name) appears in his time to have united the first honours of literature with those of medicine. He was born at Norwich in 1510; studied, first at Gonville-hall, in Cambridge; and afterwards became one of the pupils of the celebrated Johannes Montanus, at Padua: where, in 1542, he gave public lectures on the Greek text of Aristotle.

His labours in editing correct editions of Galen and Celsus, gave him a deserved celebrity in his own country, which removed him very early from the practice of a provincial town to the first physician at court, in which capacity he served king Edward VI. and the queens Mary and Elizabeth.

The service which he rendered to the College of Physicians, in which he succeeded Linacre as president, his general patronage of learning, and the munificent protection which he afforded in particular to the house of his education at Cambridge, are all subjects of appropriate panegyric. Fuller says, he bequeathed a medicinal genius to his college. His works are extremely numerous: among which the most interesting to his countrymen, besides the treatise *De Canibus*, (which first appeared in 1570,) are probably his "Councell against the Disease called the Sweat," 8vo. 1550. and the two editions of his "Historia Cantabrigiensis Academiæ," 4to. 1568 and 1574. He died July 29, 1573; and has only this inscription, in Caius-College Chapel, on his tomb—"FUI CAIUS."

Another work deserving the attention of the antiquary who may turn his thoughts to rural sports, will be found in

"A Short Treatise of Hunting: compyled for the Delight of Noblemen and Gentlemen, by Sir Thomas Cockaine, knight. Lond. 1591." 4to.

A treatise, more the work of a hunter than of a professed writer. It is short, and has little variety for the general reader.

"Howe to hunt the otter," as practised in the reign of queen Elizabeth, is perhaps one of the best specimens that can be selected from it.

"Your huntsman early in the morning before he bring foorth your houndes, must goe to the water, and seeke for the new swaging of an otter, and in the mud or grauell finde out the sealing of his foote, so shall he perceiue perfectly whether hee goe vp the water or downe: which done, you must take your hounds to the place where he lodged the night before; and cast your traylers off upon the trayle you thinke best; keeping your whelps still in the couples: for so they must be entred.

"Then must there be on either side of the water two men with otter speares to strike him, if it bee a great water: but if it be a small water you must forbear to strike him, for the better making of your houndes.

"The otter is chiefly to be hunted with slow houndes, great mouthed, which to a young man is a very earnest sporte he will vent so ofte and put up ouer water, at which time the houndes will spend their mouthes verie lustely: thus may you have good sport at an otter two or three houres if you list.

"An otter sometimes wil be trayled a mile or two before he come to the holt where he lyeth, and the earnestnes of the sporte beginneth not till he bee found, at which time some must runne up the water, some downe, to see where he vents, and to pursue him with great earnestnes till he be kild. But the best hunting of him is in a great water when the banke is full, for then he cannot haue so great succour in his holes, as when it is at an ebbe: and he maketh the best sporte in a moon-shine night, for then he will runne much over the land, and not keepe the water as he will in the day."

The work concludes with "Sir Tristram's Measures of Blowyng:" the music of the horn being deemed at that period an indispensible qualification for a "compleat gentleman." Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I despair of being ever able to form a rational theory which shall account for all or the greater part of the meteorological phenomena to which we are witnesses, yet, I shall, according to your usual plan, give a summary of facts which occurred to observation during the last year: hoping that from this and other accounts on the subject, some one

one may hereafter arise who shall be able to lay down rules more general and more accurate than any which have heretofore been given, and from which, either by means of the barometer and thermometer, or of the state of the clouds, a person may judge, with a degree of precision not yet attainable, of the weather to be expected.

The average heat of each month in the years 1807 and 1808, is as follows.

	1807.	1808.
January- - - -	10.066	39.500
February - - -	37.000	39.230
March- - - - -	44.730	39.230
April - - - - -	44.740	42.000
May - - - - -	58.933	64.733
June - - - - -	61.564	61.000
July- - - - - -	70 000	68 000
August - - - -	69.500	64 670
September- - -	56.230	60 000
October - - - -	59.080	49.00
November- - -	41.320	43.25
December- - -	34.900	36.825
	51.665	50.619

It will be observed from this statement, that the general average of heat for the whole year differs but little from that of the last. It is about one degree colder, though we had in the month of July hotter weather than was probably ever known in this country. The temperature for January, March, April, June, July, August, and October, has been lower this year than the last; in the other months it has been higher.

The year commenced with stormy weather, which did much damage on the coast, and in some of the interior parts of the country. Of some nights towards the latter end of the year a similar remark may be made; and in many parts of the kingdom, several days in the month of July were remarkable for storms of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. One, on the 15th of that month, has been described with much interest in the last volume of the Monthly Magazine, (See vol. xxvi. p. 302—8.) by an eye-witness; to which the reader may be referred, as well for the facts contained in it, as for the many judicious philosophical observations incorporated with it. I have in my meteorological reports, attached to each number, recorded the principal facts relating to this subject, which will render it unnecessary to repeat what will be found in their respective places. I shall therefore only give a sort of summary for the whole year.

The average of heat, as may be seen above, is 50.619, and the average height of the barometer is 29.724, which is something less than what it was the preceding year: and the quantity of rain fallen is 30.55 inches in height for the whole year. The greatest cold in the year was on January 22, and the greatest heat on July 14.

Of the 366 days, 162 may be denominated brilliant, that is, days in which the sun was scarcely covered for any length of time with a cloud—39 were fair—29 cloudy, in which the sun was not seen—on 119 there was rain—and on 18 there was either snow or hail.

The wind has blown 38 days from the north—19 from the south—52 from the west—54 from the east. In the north-east it has been 41 days—south-east 37—north-west 65—and south-west 57.

It may not be uninteresting to bring into one point of view the average state of the atmosphere for the last seven years. The reader will recollect that the observations were made at Camden-Town, a village about two miles north-west of St. Paul's cathedral.

	Average Height of the Barometer.	Average Height of the Thermometer.	Depth of Rain in Inches.
1802	29.706	50.38	23.35
1803	29.778	50.31	26.39
1804	29.873	50.65	34.00
1805	29.864	48 00	25.00
1806	29.815	51.77	42.00
1807	29.746	51.66	26.00
1808	29.724	50.60	30.55
Average for Seven Years	29.786	50 48	29 613

The only remark that I shall make is, that the quantity of rain in the whole year is not by any means proportional to the density of the atmosphere.

Highgate, Jan. 9, 1809. Your's, &c. J. J.

ACCOUNT

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* RE-CONQUEST *of* NORMANDY *from the* ENGLISH, *in the* REIGN *of* HENRY VI. *from* MSS. *in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *of* FRANCE, *marked* 6197, 6198, 5964, *written by* ROBERT BLONDEL.

Now first published in England.

BLONDEL commences his narration, with the cause which produced the breach of the truce, between France and England. It was the capture of Fougeres, by the English in 1448, from the Duke of Brittany, who had been included in the treaty. Francis de Surienne, an Arragonese, in the service of England, had surprised the place, and carried off an enormous booty. The Duke of Brittany and the King of France complained to Somerset, and demanded redress. Somerset gave up Surienne; but Blondel affirms, that he was expressly authorised by Somerset, in the name of the King of England. The council of England made the same reply, but notwithstanding approved what Somerset had done, and engaged to support him. The English historians affirm, on the contrary, that they would have agreed to the restitution of the place, upon condition that the value of the damages could have been settled, and the French had not made reprisals.

These reprisals were the capture of Pont de l'Arche, in which affair historians have not noted, that the chief part was played by a tradesman of Louviers, named *Jean Hovel*. Having made his agreement with the porter to let him in before day, under pretence of bringing in some goods, he encumbered the bridge with his cart; afterwards having on purpose let the money fall, which he drew from his pocket to pay the sum agreed, he killed the guard, as he stooped down to pick it up, and afterwards a young inhabitant, who ran thither in his shirt to raise the draw-bridge. Then Flogues and Mareni, who were in ambuscade with the troops, threw themselves into the town and took possession of it. An inhabitant escaped over the wall, and ran to Rouen to carry the news to Somerset, who came to him in a rage, for he was of a very passionate character; and our author gives the following *trait* of it. When Pont de l'Arche was taken, the wife of Somerset was sick, and had with her a French physician, named Jean Tiffeigne. Hearing her husband coming into her chamber, furious against the French, and knowing of what he was capable, and not doubting but he would kill the physician, if he saw him, she hid him under the curtains, till Somerset was gone out; she was however not less sensible than himself of the loss of Pont de l'Arche, for on hearing of it, she jumped out of her bed, running and crying, without perceiving that she was naked. Blondel, comparing the warmth of the husband with the grief of the wife, makes this honorable observation, concerning the English *women*: that although the men of that nation are of a violent temper, which knows no bounds, the women are full of sweetness and humanity. These traits of ancient national character, softened without doubt in some respects, may still be discovered.

England demanded the restitution of Pont de l'Arche, France that of Fougeres and reparation of damages. They negociated, but without success. Then the King of France, having held a grand council, resolved to recommence the war. Our author here gives a long speech, made by the chancellor, in which he exposes the various grievances, committed by the English since the truce. Among other things, he says, that they sent out their garrison upon the roads from Paris to Orleans and Rheims *in the masquerade disguise of devils*, to rob and murder the passengers.

Blondel here makes a digression upon the establishment of the free archers by Charles VII. and the advantage of that institution. He gives it with reason, the highest eulogium. Instead of companies more devoted to robbery than war, and who practised the former when the war was ended, even upon those from whom they received their pay; troops paid by the people, dreadful to the enemy during war, became quiet citizens during peace, devoted to commerce, arts, and agriculture.

The war then recommenced, and Verneuil, was taken by stratagem in July 1449. This event is recounted by the well known historians, but the recital of Blondel is more detailed, and differs in some circumstances, which he appears to have learned from persons worthy of credit.—Verneuil was surrounded with a wall, near which were built mills, turned by a rivulet, which fell into the ditch of the place. An Englishman of the garrison kept a woman, whom he suspected to have a connection with the miller of one of the mills. He picked a quarrel against the miller, under pretext of the guard of the town, due from the citizens, and

treated this man exceedingly ill. The miller projected revenge, by delivery of the town to the French. He went to the bailiff of Evereux, Robert de Flogues, and proposed to introduce him into the place. Flogues twice refused, from fear of some treachery; but the miller pressing the matter, he at last agreed. The miller, as generous as vindictive, asked no other recompence than the honour of having served the king; but, added he, I require one condition, it is, that when the town is taken, *no Frenchman shall receive any damage.*

Flogues arranged matters with the Count de Dunois, and ordered the seneschal of Poitou, Pierre de Brezé, to bring him some troops. To conceal the design, the Count de Dunois and Flogues, pretended to have a hunting party in the forest of Couches, near Verneuil. Their wives,who were sisters,came there, and there was much hunting with great splendour. They fixed on the night of the 19th or 20th of July for the execution of their project.

The miller in the mean while obtained an associate. As the 20th of July was a Sunday, they had a pretence for letting the water run (on Saturday) because they could not grind the next day. One of them went to fetch the soldiers, concealed in the forest, the other remained watching upon the wall, and advised the English, who were on guard at that place, to go at break of day to hear mass. Brezé then arrived with the soldiers, who threw themselves into the foss. He was on foot at their head: but having *his boots* on, which were large and heavy, they were buried in the mud to such a degree, that he could not remove them; he left them behind, and gained and scaled the wall,* followed by his people: *nobody was present to repel them,*† they descended into the high-street, holding their swords drawn in their hands, *but concealed under their cloaks*, and advising the inhabitants *in a low voice*, to keep within their houses, and they would do them no harm. *One* person had the imprudence to attempt resistance and *was killed upon the spot.*

The French, arrived at the gate, opened it to the rest of their people, who were on horseback. *There were only one hundred and twenty English in the place.* Some were killed, or made prisoners in flying to the castle. The French, followed by the citizens, did not wait for scaling ladders, but clambered up the wall, one leaped armed as he was upon the draw-bridge,though it was raised; and the English were obliged to fly to a tower, which could not be taken, but by famine. It surrendered at discretion, August 22, and *the English were reduced to thirty men.* There were among them some banditti, whom the king had commanded them not to let escape; but *having corrupted the centinels,* they descended in the night by cords, and carried away a great deal of money. Florent d'Illien, who had the charge of the siege, was greatly reproached on this account.

[A finer picture, though unintended by the author, of the bravery of a handful of English overpowered by numbers, cannot be given; and the caution and corruption of the French, ill accords with the bombast of extraordinary exploits, in the affair of the boots, draw-bridge, &c.]

Talbot, the English general, who was at Beaumont le Roger, heard of the capture of Verneuil, on the morrow; but having been told at Vandreuil, that the French were masters of the place, and that the Count de Dunois was arrived in force, he retreated to Neuborg. Dunois followed him, but could not prevent him from gaining Rouen. This retreat was very fine. Although the printed accounts speak of it, there are in the MSS. some differences and particularities.

The French were less successful at Pont Audemer. This town was only defended by a pallisade and a ditch, in which ran the river Rille. Brezé attempted to carry it by a *coùp de main*; but when he had arrived at the *fauxbourg*, he found that his men had deserted him to go and pillage. Notwithstanding this desertion, he passed the foss, tore up the palisades, and had entered the place, when the inhabitants rushed to repulse him. He found that he was almost alone, and was obliged to retire. Dunois approached to lay a regular siege. It might have lasted a long time, for a supply of money and troops had just arrived; but an accident expedited the surrender. The details are not given by any other writer. A young man, a relative of the Count of St. Paul, who was at the siege, attempting to imitate the Greek fire, had made a firework, which he discharged upon the town,without informing the generals of it. It fell upon a thatched roof, which immediately

* Hence it appears that the *bombastic statements* of the modern day, are of ancient origin.

† The passages in italics shew the unwary confessions of the author, and what absurdities he makes of trivial incidents.

diately took fire. The flame communicated to the neighbouring houses, and in an instant the distress was extreme. The besiegers prepared to take advantage of it, and put an end to the affair. The inhabitants cried at once—*To the fire! To arms!*—some ran to stop the progress of the flames; others to the pallisades. The *soldiers* of Picardy and the *Pays de Caux* jumped into the river; their chiefs followed, they were up to their chin in water, and the current was rapid: but one supported the other, they climbed up the bank, raised *en dos d'ane* (like an ass's back) tore up the pallisades, and jumped down into the town, at *lance's length*.* The English to the number of five hundred had no resource but to fly to a strong house, at the end of the town, and were very soon compelled to surrender.

Then follows an account of the surrender of Maulès, which the Count de Brequigny notices to be a gross falsehood—this, I pass over, of course, to proceed to unpublished accounts of particular incidents.

Geffrey de Couvron, who commanded for the King of France at Coutances, and Joachim Ronault at Saint Lo, at the head of two hundred horse and some infantry, went out at night and advanced to the gates of Vire, which was then in the hands of the English. They were *very near taking it;* for towards eight in the morning, they fell upon the man who was on guard at the gate, and overthrew *him* by the thrust of a lance, and cut off the arm of *another,* who was attempting to raise the draw-bridge; *but* the inhabitants running up at the noise, *obliged the French to retire!* [Thus, *more than two hundred* men *boast* of having conquered *two,* but *fled* before the undisciplined towns-people.] The infantry halted in the Fauxbourg, whence they carried away *two* prisoners, by whom they learned that a party of three hundred English had left Vire on the preceding night. The French resolved to lie in ambuscade to surprise them on their return; but they were not there long, when the English appeared and surprised the French themselves. Ronault hesitated upon the measure he ought to take. Couvron cried out: It is no time to deliberate '*let us see which has the fairest mistress;*' an expression of chivalry common in that age. He put his lance in the rest, and rushed upon the English, followed by his people. Twenty-four English were killed, as many made prisoners, and the rest dispersed. His victory cost him dear. He had with him the young Roisnivinen his nephew, who was bringing a prisoner. He had taken off his helmet to breathe a moment; the perfidious prisoner seized the sword of Roisnivinen, whose head he saw disarmed, and killed him. Near thirty prisoners paid upon the spot with their lives, for this treachery.*

Blondel relates, the battle of Formigny in the same manner as the other French historians, and he precisely agrees, with Matth. de Couci, concerning the number of dead on the side of the English. He makes them amount to three thousand, six hundred, and sixty-four men, whilst the French lost only twelve! The English, according to him, had in all seven thousand men, the French but three thousand, five hundred. The English writers pretend that the French were far superior in number, and that the English had only five thousand, of which they lost only five hundred; but our author explains the cause, and the Count thinks he is the only writer, who does so. The wind was so high, that it quite blinded the eyes of the English with dust, and not only hindered them from aiming their blows, but impeded the flight of the arrows.

Passing by a variety of superstitious reasons assigned by the author for the ill success of the English, I proceed to the capture of Avranches. This was the first result of the battle of Formigny. The author gives some particulars, not to be found elsewhere. The English governor, *without hopes of succour,* wishing to save the inhabitants from the danger of storm, was resolved to surrender; but his wife, young and handsome, whose bravery equalled her charms, would not permit a place, impregnable on one side, protected on the other by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a garrison of five hundred men, to surrender, without striking a blow! She quitted her female dress, put on a helmet, and cuirass, and with a truncheon in her hand, harangued the soldiers, went from house to house, to the citizens, even to the ecclesiastics, and animated them with an ardour like her own. They engaged to

* More *bombast* like the boots.

* We are not told, whether the English were cavalry or infantry. In those times, the former had infinite advantage over the latter; who could do nothing with them till dismounted.

defend

defend themselves. In vain did the Duke of Brittany batter the walls with a formidable artillery. Being at the point of sapping them, and already master of the fort, the inhabitants demanded a capitulation; then, this same heroine, pulled off her armour, clothed herself in her gayest dress, aided her natural charms by every possible art, and went to see the Duke of Brittany. This prince who was of an age which favored the hopes which she had conceived, could not refuse to such a negociatrix, the favour which she asked. After this preamble (says the count shrewedly) one might have expected better terms than marching out with a white staff in the hand, instead of a lance, and abandoning bag and baggage.

The capitulation of Bayeux was nearly upon the same conditions. More than three hundred women went out, *drawing behind them*, or carrying their children. The French could not see such a sight without emotion! they gave them horses and carriages.

The English soon after further experienced the generosity of the French to their conquered enemies. Caen was surrendered 1st July, 1450. Somerset, who commanded there, left it, with his garrison of four thousand men, and went to sleep in a village, which he had before sacked and delivered to the flames. The inhabitants refused provisions and lodging to the English, shewing them the ruins of more than sixty of their burnt houses, and loading them with reproaches. The king was informed of it, and made them bring provisions, and provide them lodgings.

The town of Falaise was surrendered the next day; and the deliverance of Talbot, prisoner in France, was one of the conditions of capitulation. He was one of the best English generals; and they strongly advised the King of France, to retain him; but such treachery would have been unworthy of him. He loaded Talbot with presents, and gave him his liberty. This general did not take advantage of it to resume his office; but went to Rome to profit by the indulgence of the jubilee.

There remained but two places to subdue in all Normandy—Dompont and Cherbourg. Dompont, according to our author, surrendered at the first attack; some writers say, notwithstanding, that it held out a siege of five days. Cherbourg a place so strong, that it was supposed it could not be taken but by famine, defended itself vigorously. But the French placed a large piece of cannon* upon a spot, which the sea covered twice a day, and battered the walls on the weakest side. They took care at the return of every tide, to stop the mouth of the cannon with wax and pitch, and cover it with an entire piece of leather, so that the sea, in covering it, could not wet it. The effect of this battery was such, that at the first discharge a large part of the wall was thrown down, as well as a tower built upon an angle, which was on that side. The inhabitants were terrified, and Thomas Howel, *who hade much booty at sea, which he was afraid to lose*, surrendered August 12th, 1450, upon condition, that they should liberate his son, who remained as a hostage for the capitulation of Rouen. Thus, says Blondel in finishing, were more than thirty places, and all Normandy conquered *in a year and six days.* [A most unequivocal testimony of brave defence against an enemy at home.]

[Our historians observe, that affairs never went well after the death of Card. Beaufort. The infancy and character of Henry VI. the squabbles of the courtiers during the regency, the intestine factions of York and Lancaster did not however prevent a long and *tedious* war, with the French, on their own shores, and very superior numbers, &c. It is sufficient to note, that they even needed the stimulus of fanaticism, the *Pucelle*, to make any exertions at all. Our *English* officers uniformly admit *the gallantry of the French*: but, though they cannot take a ship, or conquer the British troops in equal numbers, St. Croix's continuator, mentions a patriotic Abbé, who went to all the coffee-houses in the *Palais Royal*, perpetually declaiming that *twelve thousand men* must be landed in England before it could be *conquered*, whence he got the name of Abbè *Douze-mille hommes*. If three hundred British marines and a few Turks resisted the whole army of Buonaparte at Acre for *twenty-eight days*, it is a matter of *just doubt* whether an equal regular army would not teach even this mighty general what *Sieyes* is said to have told him, that the "*fiers insulaires*" would pluck the laurels from his brow. However Buonaparte is certainly to be acquitted of being the *author* of "*bombastic statement;*" this of the *fifteenth century* being precisely so. It is the *mal de pays.*]

* He means a *bombard*, a huge mortar which shot enormous stones, such as those at Constantinople.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING the honour to be entrusted with the superintendance of the text-part of Mr. Hewlett's Bible, in its progress through the press, an anxious desire that its character, in point of accuracy, should not disgrace its other recommendations, has led me to such an inspection of different English editions and translations of the scriptures, as confirms a suspicion I had long entertained, of the incorrect state in which the sacred volume generally appears among us. Every body, acquainted with the business of printing, knows that it is almost impossible, except by the *most extreme* caution, that a book should pass through a multitude of successive impressions without an accumulation of errors; the ordinary copies of the classics shew this in a striking manner: but surely the Bible *is* an *extreme* case: and though we cannot expect the university presses, more than any others, to have *angels* for their correctors, (for those who are engaged in correcting, know there is nothing *heavenly* in the employment,) yet the exclusive privilege, which enables them to make their editions so very large, imposes on them the duty, and at the same time makes it very well worth the while, to bestow an extraordinary degree of care in that respect. With no invidious view, therefore, but in the hope of rousing the University editors to an active attention to this subject (which appears the more desirable at a time when a *stereotype* edition of the Scriptures is said to be in contemplation), and of supplying a detail, which perhaps some of your readers may peruse with interest, I offer you, even in this early stage, the results of my examination, as far as it has as yet extended, being however (except incidentally) but little beyond the book of Genesis.

The authorities which I have used in the execution of my task, are as follow: 1. A Quarto University Bible (Oxford, 1802); 2. An Octavo University Bible (Oxford, 1801); 3. A Duodecimo University Bible (Oxford, 1789); 4. The Bible which passes under the name of Bishop Wilson; 5. Dr. Geddes's Translation; 6. Cruden's Concordance (Edinburgh, 1804).* The text and marginal matter of Mr. Hewlett's Bible are collated with both the University Quarto editions, and Bishop Wilson's, and the text is compared strictly with Dr. Geddes's: the other three authorities are only consulted occasionally. I shall not confine my lists of errors to the University editions: as Bishop Wilson's has a high reputation for accuracy, in consequence of having been edited by the indefatigable Cruttwell; and the character of Dr. Geddes is far beyond my power of appreciation. With respect to Cruden's Concordance, however, I shall merely observe here, once for all, that though a work of vast utility, yet any body who may unfortunately have occasion to inspect it with minuteness, even strictly according to the author's plan, will experience, I say it with confidence, perpetual feelings of disappointment and disgust:—I do not now speak of typographical errors but of omissions. The corrections in each of the following lists are made on the authority of *all* the rest of the six sources above mentioned (or without the opposition of any of them) except where otherwise expressed.

Quarto University Bible.—Genesis, chap. iii. ver. 19, *out it* for *out of it*; v. 22, margin, *Mac.* (Maccabees) for *Mic.* (Micah); vii. 11, *foundations* for *fountains*;* xv. 18, the first *the* should be *that*;† xix. contents, the second *is* should be *becomes*;‡ xxx. 23,§ *take* for *taken*; xxxi. 33, *his* for *the*; xxxvi. 4, *Adar* for *Adah*; xxxviii. 23, *send* for *sent*; xxxix. contents, *mistresses's* for *mistress's*; xxxix 14; *him* for *them*; xlii. 2, *ye* for *we*; xlvi. 24, *Gezer* for *Jezer*; xlix. 6, *thou not* for *not thou*; xlix. 26, the second *thy* should

* I suppose it is impossible to ascertain what edition of the Bible Cruden used in making his compilation. It seems to have been a pretty old one, as he has the spelling "Yee" alone (and not Ice) in his alphabetical arrangement. Perhaps he employed more than one copy.

* *Girgashite* in x. 16, is supported also by Cruden, but my other authorities have it here *site*. In every other passage of Scripture, where I find the name, they all have the *sh* except Geddes, who constantly writes—*site*.

† The Octavo also has *the*.

‡ As in the Cambridge Quarto edition; or else something (as *turned into*) is omitted after *s*.

§ *Endued* in verse 20 of this chapter is given also by the Octavo edition and by Cruden: the other three have *endowed*. We should certainly at present call a woman having a large marriage portion, richly *endowed*, rather than *endued*.

be

be *my* ;* Exodus ii. 3, *no* for *not* ;† iv. 10, the second *my* should be *thy*; vi. 14, *father's* for *fathers'* (see verse 25.)‡ A periodical journal of last month, in an article of biblical criticism, mentions it, as "not generally known, that in the successive editions of the bible, the number of supplementary words printed in Italics has been unwarrantably and surreptitiously increased to a large amount."§ Something, I know, has been done toward reducing this amount, in the stereotype edition of the New Testament, lately executed at Cambridge; but as neither of my complete Bibles pretends to any innovation in this respect, the few variations among them concern my present purpose. In the edition which I am now examining, the following words should be in Italic: Genesis xviii. 31, *it*; xxiii. 17. the first *was*; and xxx. 33, *is*.‖ The enumeration of errors merely literal and of an inferior description will serve only to shew what degree of general care has been exercised in the business of correction. Thus there is at Genesis iv. 23, in the margin, *hut* for *hurt*; x. 10, *kingdox* for *kingdom*; xix, the sixth verse is nnmbered 5; xxv. 2, margin *Chr1n.* for *Chron.*; xxxvii. 2, the first comma should be a full point: Exodus i. 19, *midwive* for *midwives*; ii. 7, a note of admiration for an interrogation; iv. 4, *Lord* should be printed LORD: vi. 28, the full point should be a comma; ix. 13, *Phoraoh* for *Pharaoh*; ix. 29, *as* for *As* (being the beginning of a speech), and a like mistake xiii. 3, in *remember* for *Remember*.

The *University Octavo*, and *Duodecimo*, copies as I mentioned before, I have only consulted occasionally, in matters of suspicion or doubt. The list of errors, therefore which, I have found in these *exclusively* is but small.—In the Octavo, Genesis xxxi. 5, *he* should be omitted ;¶ 1 Samuel ix. 23, *Sit it* for *Set it*. In Genesis xxv. 28, there is *venision* for *venison*; Exodus iii. 22, *neighbour* for *neighbour*; and ii. 21, a note of interrogation for a colon.—In the Duodecimo, Genesis x. 22, there is *Edom* for *Elam*.

Bishop Wilson's Bible (as it is called). Genesis vi. 21, *for* is omitted before *food*;* ix. 4, *you* for *ye*;† xix. 21, *also* omitted after *thing*;‡ xxii. 7, *the* omitted before *wood*; xxii. 23, *bare* for *bear*; xxiv. 6, *thou* omitted after *Beware* §; xxv. 13, 14, these verses are wrong divided (the sign of separation should have followed *Mibsam* instead of *Adbeel*); xxv, 33, the second *to* should be *unto*; xxxi. 39, *longest* for *longedst*; xxxi. 34, *camels'* for *camel's*; xxxv. *to* omitted before *stink*; xxxvi. 22, *Hemam* for *Heman*;‖ xxxi. *into* for *in to*; Exodus ii. 6, *Hebrew's* for *Hebrews'*;¶ iii. 22, the latter clause (after *raiment*) is erroneously made a separate verse, numbered 23; viii. 24 end, *swarms* for *swarm*; ix. 6, *beasts* for *beast*; ix. 11, the first *boil* should be *boils*; x. 14. *coast* for *coasts* (see ver. 19). The following errors occur in the use or omission of the Italic distinction: Genesis vii. 25, *land* should be in Italic;** so likewise *is* in xxxv. 19†† and xxxvi. 1, *are* in xxxvi. 20, *art*

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* The Octavo also has *tby*, which however appears clearly to be wrong from the Duodecimo, Wilson's (with *all* the six various renderings collected in this latter), and Cruden. Geddes has neither.

† Cruden has *not* under "Hide," and *no* under "Longer."

‡ The Octavo also has this error.

§ Eclectic Review, page 31.

‖ In xliv. 9, *beth* is given by Wilson in italics, which seems countenanced by Geddes, (compare his 16th verse).

¶ *Haggai*, in xlvi. 16, is supported also by Wilson, Cruden, and Geddes; but the Quarto and Duodecimo have *Haggi*: and when the name is mentioned again *of the same person* (Numbers xxvi. 15) *all* my authorities have *Haggi*, except Geddes, who constantly writes *ai*; and Cruden, who (as is not at all uncommon) totally omits this text.

* Geddes's omission of *for*, seems a mere matter of style.

† Cruden also has *you* under "Eat not" and "Blood," but *ye* under "Life."

‡ Cruden has not this text under "Also;" but his omissions of text decide nothing.

§ Cruden has not the *thou* under "Beware," but he often omits inferior words for the sake of compression: he has it under "Bring again." Geddes's omission seems a matter of style.

‖ *Hemam* is also given in the Various Renderings; Geddes has adopted that reading into his text.

¶ This error occurs also in the Duodecimo. Cruden, under the word has Hebrews, which is consistent with the correction; but under "is One" he has *Hebrew*, which I suppose to be merely a typographical error.

** See Genesis, i. 9, 10. Geddes uses the Italic very sparingly.

†† This is found also in the Octavo edition.

in

in xlvi. 18, and *if* in xliv. 22—in xviii 32, *this* should not be in Italic:* so likewise *which* in xxxiv. 1. The next are of a merely literal and inferior kind: as in Genesis xxiv. 66, *one* for *done;* xxv. 4, a full point for a comma; xlvii. 15, *Giveus* for *Give us;* xlix. 29, a full point for a semicolon; and Exodus ii. 18, a full point for a note of interrogation.

Dr. Geddes's Translation must be taken up cautiously in alleging errors, as it is often so widely different, from our common Bible; but a few things of this sort, which appeared evident to me, I have noted, and there were some, of which I did not make any memorandum. Thus in Genesis ix. 28, *and fifty* seems omitted (see viii. 13, and ix. 29) Exodus ix. 29, *rain* for *hail*†; xxiii. 18, *unleavened* for *leavened;* and xxxviii. 25, *sixty* for *seventy-five;* (see ver. 23).‡

Without achieving the task of verifying every reference in the immense mass of *Parallel Texts* given in Bishop Wilson's Bible,§ my examination has enabled me already to detect a great number of errors, involving every sort of confusion, both in that and the University Quarto edition. A detail of them would be very uninteresting and repulsive to your readers: it is sufficient to say that these will be all corrected in Mr. Hewlett's catalogue; and any person who may be in possession of either of these two editions, who will do me the honor of applying to me privately, shall be very welcome to such remarks as I have made upon the subject. I shall only mention here as a specimen, that in Bishop Wilson, at Genesis xxv. 18. the texts of two references (*p* and *q*) are entirely omitted; chap. xli. the references of the last paragraph are wrong all together*; the same with those in the text of chap. xlvi. from verse 26 to the end;† and the same at the bottom in Exodus iv. 21, to the end.‡ In the University Quarto errors of this latter description occur at Genesis xxx. 2 to 4, and some other places. Even the laborious Crutwell shrunk from a minute scrutiny of this department of his compilation, and makes the editors from whom he copied, answerable for its correctness: and I have no doubt that many of its mistakes have been handed down implicitly from generation to generation. Having occasion to inspect a reference to the *ninth* chapter of Deuteronomy, that occurs (in *all* my Bibles which have any Parallel Texts) at Genesis xli. 57, I perceived it to be wrong; and some knowledge of the mechanical process of printing, leading me to suspect that the *second* chapter was intended, I turned to that, and found my suspicion confirmed (the resemblance indeed is rather fantastical, but that is nothing uncommon):—but the curious part of the circumstance is this; that the corresponding (or, as I may call it, *returning*) reference has been blindly placed at the *ninth* chapter! Now this can never have been done by the hand that originally assigned the former reference. So much for the necessity of a *thorough* revision of the Parallel Texts; a task which the University editors alone can be expected, and ought to be required, to perform.§

The marginal *Dates* are not in a much better condition, but I am afraid my letter has already become tedious. After just therefore mentioning the absurdity (which appears in *all* my Bibles that have any chronology) of continuing a *single date* through a series of events, that must have occupied *many years* (as in Genesis xxxviii. 4, to the end), I shall only give an example peculiarly ridiculous, which I find in

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* See the parallel text (Judges vi. 39, twice).

† According to all my other authorities. See Geddes ver. 22 to 26, and 28; but likewise 33, 34.

‡ The following instances may be classed as oversights; as the Doctor has not (according to his plan) marked either of them as authorized by a variety in the original text, or distinguished the first by Italics as *supplied* by himself; Genesis xxvii. 28, *and of oil* added at the end, and xlv. 10, *and thy children's children* (which occurs in our common Bibles) is omitted after *children*.

§ It is from this that the list in Mr. Hewlett's Bible is taken. Crutwell (as I understand him) states the number in the Preface, at *above sixty-six thousand*.

* The easiest way of rectifying them is to incorporate the texts *at bottom* given under *u* and *w*, to omit the letter *w* entirely, and then put the letters *in the text* one step forward (that is *x*, *y*, &c. instead of *w*, *x*, &c.

† The *l* should be omitted; and the rest, instead of *m*, *n*, &c. be made *l*, *m*, &c.

‡ *u*, *x*, *y*, &c. should be *t*, *u*, *x*, &c.

§ At Genesis xxxvi. 39, in the margin of my Quarto and Octavo University Bibles, the words *Hadad Pai* stand confusedly: they, ought to be referred to separately *Hadar* and *Pau*, in different parts of the verse.

my

my Octavo University edition, at the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. The date 1913, it seems has been ascertained to belong to the event related in the fifth verse, and the editor has sagaciously *taken advantage* of the words "fourteenth year" occurring in that verse, to give the date of 1926 to the beginning of the chapter. I refer your readers to the passage itself as the quotation would be too long: I cannot better illustrate the case, than by giving an historical narrative dated as follows:

1799.——Buonaparte had now been *nine years* in possession of the sovereign power of France, when
1803. his immeasurable ambition led him to seize treacherously on that of Spain.

Here the second date is proper, and the first may be supposed to have been added by an University editor.

In the particulars of *Punctuation* and *Paragraph-marks* every editor seems to have followed his own fancy. I have done the best I could with them.*

I do not give the above detail as a complete list of the errors which I have found even in the two editions which I have principally consulted. Several things of this sort I corrected without taking any account of them. What I have now troubled you with, however, may perhaps be of some utility. The Clarendon Press has done itself honour by its editions of the classics—*let it give us a correct Bible.* I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. M. SMART.

Weybridge, Surry.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself highly obliged to any of your correspondents, who through the medium of your valuable Magazine, will give me any information on the following subjects.

Has the African society received any certain intelligence of the fate of Mungo Parke?

What has been the success and what is the present state of the missionaries who were left at Otaheite, Tongataboo, and the Marquesas, by the ship Duff, in 1797; and has any account been made public of their proceedings since Capt. Wilson's Voyage was published?

Mr. Lancaster's improved plan for educating youth is a matter of immense importance to parents, as well as to the rising generation; but as his method has not been generally explained; a short account of its principles would be highly gratifying to numbers of your readers.

In your 24th volume, page 316, I inserted a query respecting the cause and prevention of *ropiness* in bread, beer, perry, &c. to which a correspondent has obligingly sent an answer, in vol. 25, page 313, mentioning a method to prevent that disease in *beer*, but the *chemical cause* has not been explained.

Yours, &c. THOS. DAVIS.

Eastham, Worcestershire,
Jan. 6th, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

In a SERIES *of* LETTERS, *from an* AMATEUR *in* LONDON, *to a* FRIEND *near* MANCHESTER.—No. II.

[*With a Plate.*]

LET us hope, that the fifth great epocha of the civilized world, may be derived and denominated from the splendours of British genius; that it is reserved for Great Britain to prove that the purest system of civil freedom, is creative of the noblest powers of intellectual excellence.—Let us hope, that the liberal policy of our princes and our statesmen will excite and second the genius of their country; and that we may shortly see the arts and sciences revolving in planetary splendour round the enlivening sun of British liberty; refined to a degree of perfection unattained in former periods; deriving vigour from its heat, and lustre from its beams." So says the unassuming and accomplished author of the Rhymes on Art, and what British heart does not sincerely join in the patriotic wish. If any doubt then existed in the mind of Mr. Shee as to the accomplishment of his wishes, I think the present noble collections now under consideration (being mostly brought together since the publication of the above,) will go, in a great measure, to remove them; at least, in my humble opinion, if it does not, the blame cannot attach to their proprietors.

According to the arrangement made in my last, I shall now commence with the first room in the department of antiqui-

ties

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* In Genesis xlix. 26, there is a variation, which seems not to have been accidental, in placing the colon: my three University editions have it after *bills*, and Wilson after *progenitors*. My other two authorities give me no assistance here.

ties at the British Museum, which is devoted to the terra cottas. All the articles in this department, (antiquities,) unless where it is otherwise specified, formerly belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, esq. prefacing my observations, as I there promised, with a few remarks on basso relievos and terra cottas.

Earth or clay is generally the first matter used by sculptors in forming their designs, and, when rendered solid by evaporation and burning, is called terra cotta. That modelling, or sculpture in terra cotta, was known and practised by the ancients, besides the undoubted specimens in this and other collections, we have the authority of Pausanias, who in the second chapter of the first book of his Description of Greece, mentions a temple of Bacchus, in which were several works in terra cotta, one of them representing Amphictyon, king of Athens, entertaining Bacchus, and other deities of the Grecian mythology. In the following chapter he says, that in the Ceramicus,* there were several fine works of this material, and, among others, mentions two very celebrated specimens, one of them representing Theseus throwing the robber Scyron into the sea, and the story of Aurora and Cephalus. The ancients sometimes painted or coloured their statues and bas-reliefs. Pliny and Pausanias both mention several examples; and though in the infancy of art, they coloured both their sculptures and terra cottas, yet they did not disdain to employ the latter, even after they had abandoned the barbarous practice of colouring them. Basso-rilievos were also employed as frizes to their temples, and to ornament tablets and other plain spaces; they also used them as we do for models for their artists, for many of them have been discovered with holes through them big enough for a small cord, as if they had been suspended in their studies. Several of these ornamental pieces of modelling have been found in the tombs that have been discovered in the Appian-way, and in the Campagna di Roma; the little temple at Rome dedicated to Honour and Virtue, has also its ornaments modelled in terra cotta. The ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeia were full of basso-relievos, foliages, festoons, tablets, and other architectural and sculptural ornaments of this composition, which adorn the cabinets of almost every antiquary on the continent; that of the imperial library at Paris has several, the boast of the French cognoscenti, though I have doubts as to their superiority over our museum: but the modern ravagers of Europe, who, as in the days of Attila and the Goths, war even against the arts, prevent an English artist from feasting his mind, and indulging his fancy, in seeing and enjoying these much vaunted collections of ancient art.

Although most subjects in sculpture that are not isolated statues are called bas-reliefs, yet there are three distinct species of reliefs; the alt relief, (in Italian, alto rilievo,) the half relief, (mezzo rilievo,) and the bas relief, (basso rilievo.) In alt-relief the figures are entire, or nearly so, the legs, arms, head, and other principal parts, being relieved and perforated behind, as in the charming collections of frizes from Athens in Lord Elgin's museum, and similar works. The half relief is that in which the ground appears at half the depth of the figures, or to speak perhaps more intelligibly, the figures and other subjects appear sunk half in the ground and half raised. This kind of relief is the most common, though it is usually called bas-relief. And bas-relief, properly so called, is that species in which the figures are scarcely raised above the ground, as in coins, some medals, some of the frizes from the remains of the temples at Athens, &c. and other examples of the first style of Greek sculpture. The two last species being by usage or consent amalgamated into one, I shall not venture to separate them, but in this and our future correspondence class them both under the head of bas-reliefs.

In almost every work that contains descriptions of ancient monuments, you will find delineations of antique bas reliefs; and in the following works, which I believe are the principal, you will find enough to gratify your curiosity and your pencil; many of them, if not all, I dare say you will find in the college library at Manchester, viz. The various descriptions of the triumphal arches; the description of the "Columna Trajani," by Fabretti;

* The Ceramicus was one of the most beautiful quarters of Athens; Pausanias says, that it derived its name from Ceramus, the son of Bacchus and Ariadne; but Pliny says, that it was called Ceramicus, because Chalcostenis, a celebrated sculptor and modeller in clay, had his workshop in this place. It was probably so, or from other artists and modellers of clay or fictile vases, statues, and bas-reliefs, residing there; as the Greek words Κεραμος, terra figularis, vas fictile, or Κεραμικος amphora, urceus fictilis, from Κέω uro and ἔρα terra, imply.

those of Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius; "l'Antiquité expliquée," of Montfaucon; the descriptions of the "Museum Capitolinum;" that of the "Museum Pio Clementinum;" the "Monumenta Mathæiana;" the "Musée de Verone;" the works of "Count Caylus, of Guattani;" and the "Cours Historiques du Musée Napoleon."

Specimens of these basso-rilievos and terra cottas, of excellent workmanship, decorate the walls of the first room; which, as a *tout-ensemble*, is certainly unequalled in England, perhaps in Europe.

Having now gone so farthrough the antiquities of this first room, I shall insert in my next a list of the chief objects, and some account of them; but before I left the rooms, I took another perambulation through their maze of beauties; in doing which, my attention was most forcibly arrested, by the great sarcophagus, commonly called the tomb of Alexander the Great, one of the celebrated specimens of antiquity, that was ceded to us at the memorable capitulation of Alexandria, in 1801. It was brought from the mosque of St. Athanasius, at Alexandria, where it had been transformed by the Mahometans, into a kind of reservoir, consecrated to contain the water for their pious ablutions. It is of considerable magnitude, and would form an oblong rectangle, were not one of the ends or shorter sides of the parallelogram, rounded somewhat like a bathing tub. It is probable that formerly it was covered with a lid, but no trace of it is now visible; but is entirely open like an immense laver, of one single piece of beautiful marble, spotted with green, yellow, reddish, &c. on a ground of a fine black, of the species called Breccia, a sort of pudding stone, composed of agglutinated fragments of various sizes, which are denominated according to their component parts. This comes under the class of calcareous breccias. But what renders this magnificent fragment of antiquity peculiarly interesting, is the prodigious quantity of small hieroglyphic characters, with which it is sculptured both within and without, as you may perceive by the drawing. It would employ me nearly a month to make faithful copies of them: their shape and general appearance is pretty fairly given in the annexed sketch; but it can only serve to convey to you an idea of the monument in one view. A correct and faithful copy of all the hieroglyphics, though an Herculean task, is a desideratum; for it can be only by copying with scrupulous accuracy, and of a large size, the figures of this symbolical language, that we can attain the knowledge of a mysterious composition, on which depends that of the history of a country, once so highly celebrated. When that language shall be understood, we may perhaps learn the original purpose of this sarcophagus, and the history of the puissant man whose spoils it contained. Till then it is but the vain and flitting field of conjecture.

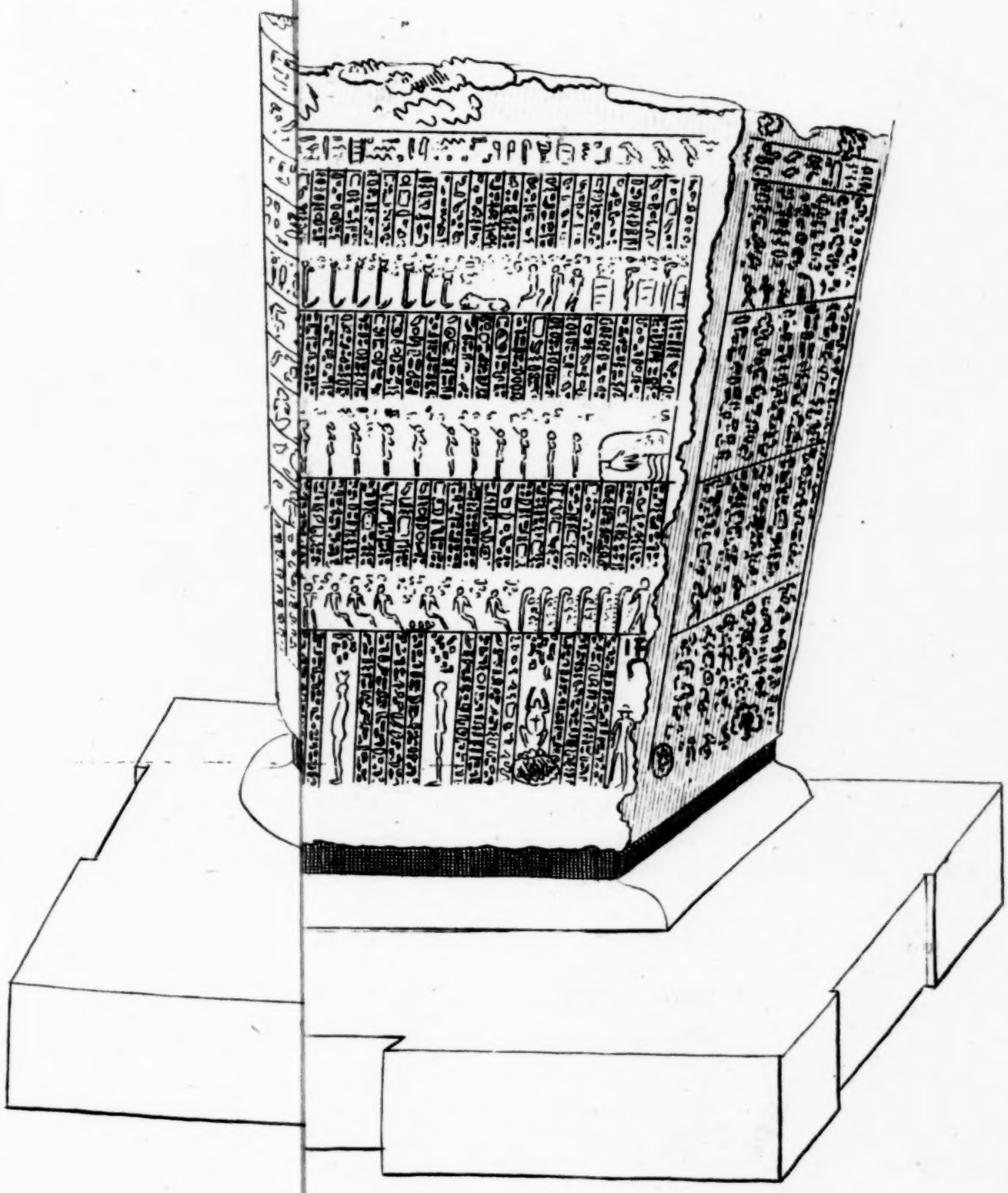
Many men of science and learning, have examined this memento of Egyptian skill and industry; but no positive decision of its former application is yet found by the learned. Sonnini and Denon, who both closely and attentively examined it, have pronounced nothing decisive on the subject. Dr. Clark of Cambridge, an indefatigable and learned antiquary, has asserted that the sarcophagus of the museum really was the tomb of Alexander; but it requires more talents than I possess, to remove the obstacles that withstand the clear intelligibility of this invaluable antique.

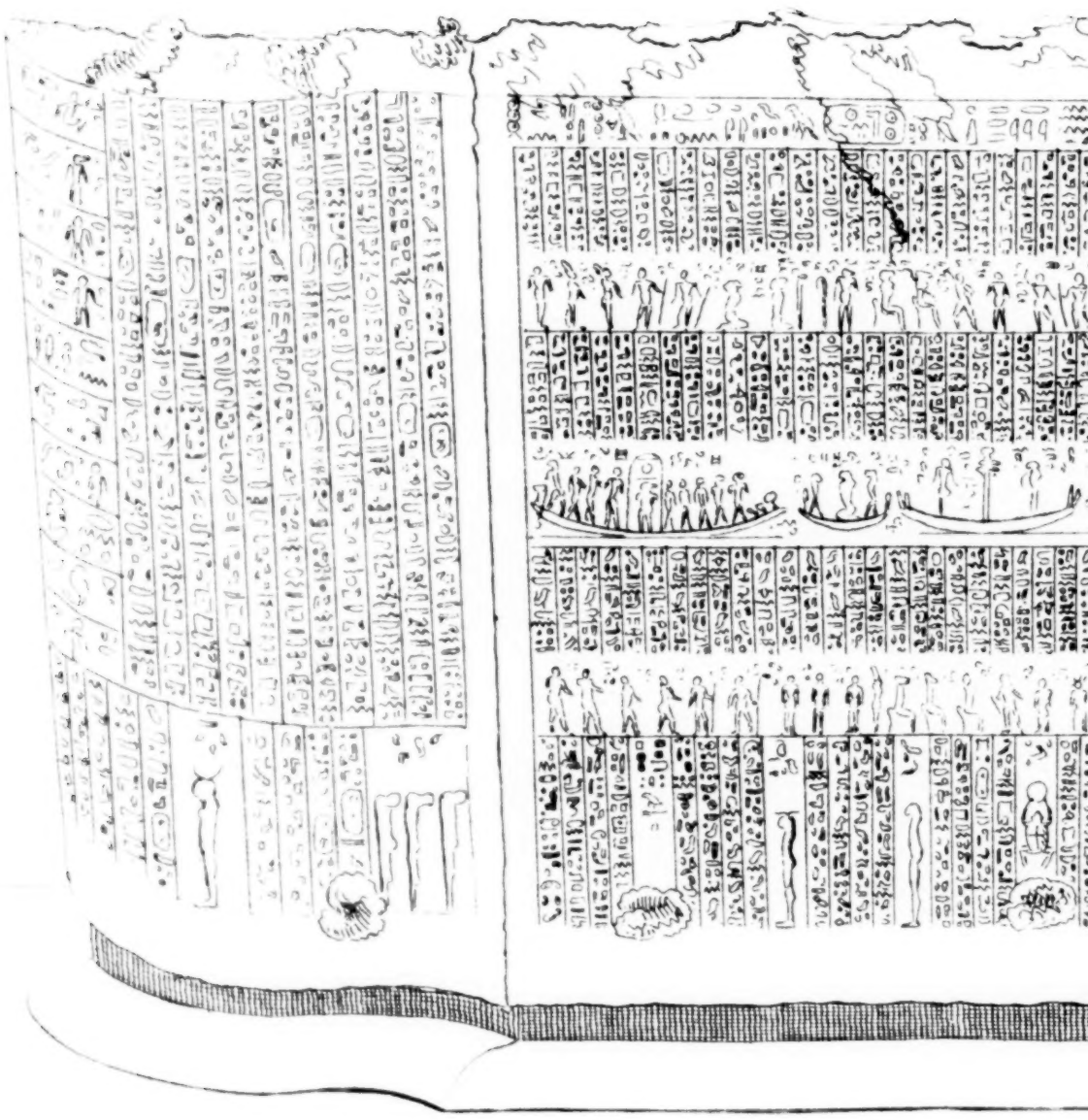
Yours, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

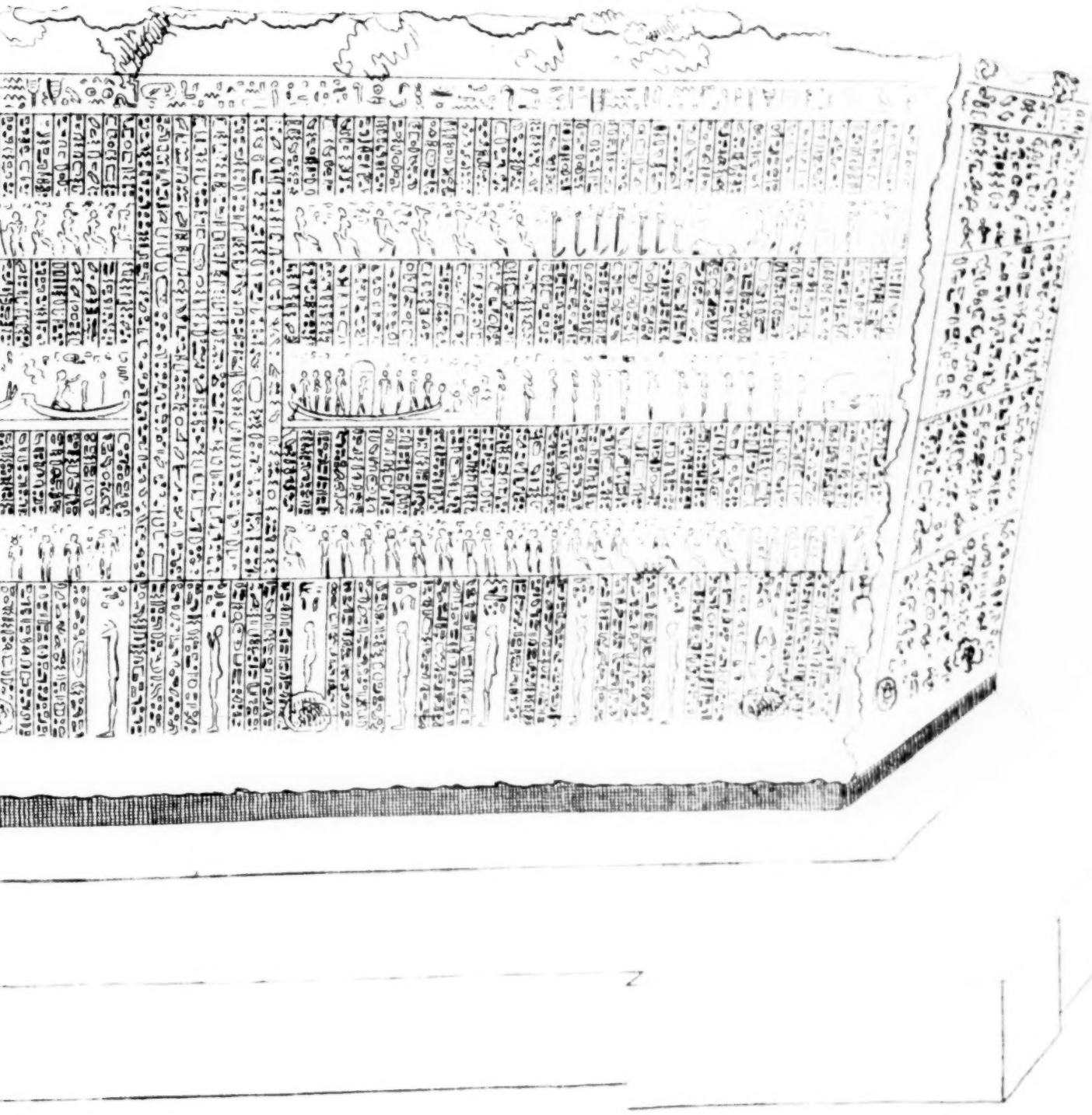
SIR,

IN your last number, under the head "Literary and Philosophical Intelligence," I observed an article, taken from the Philosophical Journal, mentioning the circumstance of a person passing, without injury, a red hot poker over his tongue. To which is subjoined an account of two other facts equally extraordinary, viz putting the finger into melted lead, and skimming melted iron with the naked hand. The first of these experiments I have often seen repeated, which has led me to investigate the cause of so singular a phenomenon; and from the result of several experiments, made for the purpose, I am convinced that injury is prevented only by the vaporization of the saliva on the tongue (as observed by the correspondent to the Philosophical Journal,) the expansive force of which, during the momentary operation, prevents the iron from coming in contact with the cuticle. This is the principle on which the safety of the experiment depends, but it is not to be attempted without some precaution; for if the iron be heated to a white heat, that is, nearly in a fusible state, it will instantaneously carbonize the small quantity of saliva which





OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.



which is detained on the tongue, and the cuticle will be severely burned; and, on the contrary, if it be too cold, it will not vaporize the saliva sufficiently to create that repulsive force, which prevents the contact of the tongue and iron, and a blister will be raised.

The proper heat, therefore, at which the experiment may be safely performed, is a blood red, taking care to hold the poker or iron in such a way as to insure the degree of expertness necessary.

The other experiment, with melted lead, may be as easily performed as the one just stated; the finger not being so powerful a conductor of caloric to feel any effect from passing it instantly through, provided none of the particles adhere to it; which may be prevented by rubbing the finger with chalk or whiting previous to the experiment.

With respect to skimming melted iron with the hand, I can only observe, that to question the veracity of a positive assertion, is always unpleasant; but whoever has had an opportunity of seeing this metal in a state of fusion, must be convinced of the impossibility (without a miracle) of attempting the experiment.

London, Your's, &c.
Jan. 16, 1809. E. Lydiatt.

P. S. I beg to return my sincere thanks to your correspondent X. in the Magazine for September last, for his excellent answer to my enquiries, in a former number, relative to "Accidents by fire, and the best mode of treatment in cases where medical aid cannot be immediately procured." The instant applications, as well as the subsequent treatment he recommends, are so simple and easy to be remembered, that they cannot fail to be of great utility.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the late* THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D. *of* CLIFTON.

"Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum" Lucan.

IT has long been the fashion to remark, that the lives of literary men are best made known by means of their works, and that they afford little or no portion of that amusement which is to be found in the memoirs of those who have taken a more active part in the busy scenes of actual life. We agree indeed with Cicero *, that nothing is better calculated for entertainment than "variety" and "vicissitude;" but even these are to be met with in the "many-coloured lives" of a studious career; and if to these were but added, a description of his pursuits, his avocations, and above all, an account of the progress of his intellectual researches and attainments, we fear not to assert, that the memoirs of such a man might be rendered to the full as entertaining, and infinitely more instructive, than the flippant pages of a modern novel. In fine, to apply this train of reasoning to the subject of the present article, if the late Dr. Beddoes, like the late Bubb Doddington (Lord Melcombe) had but kept a "diary" similar to what we have now hinted at, there is little doubt but that it would have abounded with curious anecdotes, valuable speculations, the details of an extensive course of medical study, and many admirable hints towards the perfection of the healing art, and the consequent alleviation of the multitude of calamities which "flesh is heir to." Without further preface, we shall first give an account of such facts as we have been able to collect of his life, and then endeavour to present a brief analysis of his works.

Thomas Beddoes was born at Shifnal, in Shropshire, about the year 1754 or 1755. His relations were respectable and opulent people, nearly all of whom were engaged in trade. The father was a tanner, but seems to have been determined in early life that the son should receive an excellent education, so as to be fitted for a higher sphere in society. Accordingly, after obtaining that species of knowledge usually procured in the provincial schools, the distant prospect of Oxford terminated the visto of his classical prospects.

In consequence of the laudable ambition of his friends, he was sent thither; and there is still a report extant at this university, that the settlement of the young Tyro was wholly entrusted to the care of an uncle. On entering the grand mart of learning, with which, as well as its inhabitants, he was utterly unacquainted, he instantly presented himself, along with Thomas, at the gate of St. John's, and ringing the bell, asked, "If there

* "Nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines."

there was any good education to be had there?" The porter, perceiving perhaps the actual situation of affairs with a single glance of his eye, like a prudent man, introduced them to the master, and the usual fees being paid, the young student's name was actually registered on the books!

But the adventure did not conclude here; for the master, struck with the novelty of the circumstance, kept them both to dinner, when, in the course of conversation, it came out that the two strangers were provided with letters of recommendation to Dr. Surgrove, master of Pembroke, and that the uncle had imagined there was but one college in the university. On this, the money was returned with great politeness and liberality, and young Mr. Beddoes matriculated in due form at Pembroke, according to his original destination.

Of the exact year when this occurred we cannot speak with any degree of certainty, but suppose it to have been in 1778, or 1779. Certain it is, that on the 19th of July, 1783, he proceeded master of arts, and on the 13th of December, 1786, obtained the degrees of B. and M.D.

As it has generally been supposed, that a modern medical education is incomplete without a visit to Scotland, Dr. Beddoes accordingly repaired to Edinburgh, about the year 1781, or 1782, in pursuit of those liberal attainments, by which both himself and the public were afterwards to profit; for, as is hinted in the motto, he was eminently replete with zeal, and never wished to do or to learn any thing by halves. While there, he attended the lectures of the most famous professors of the day, was noticed as a youth of great promise, and, if we are not greatly misinformed, lived in intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Brown, whose new system for a while seemed to bear down every thing before it. Sir James Macintosh, who was also intended to be a physician, and actually took a degree for that purpose, was one of his contemporaries and friends.

It does not appear, however, that the subject of this memoir, at a more mature period of his life, considered the system then prevalent in North-Britain as incapable of being amended; for we find him, but the year before his death, while treating of the melioration of his favourite science, expressing himself as follows:—

"However the pupils of Edinburgh may succeed in the world, and fair as it may be for an advocate to avail himself of the fact, I doubt exceedingly whether the public would, if called upon to act with deliberation, yield its confidence to one of their three years' graduates. In case, for instance, of an election to an hospital, would not the shortness of his standing, and the necessary immaturity of his experience, operate as a fatal objection? Well then! if he is not fit to have pauper-patients committed to him, why should others be allowed to commit themselves? It may be said, that a five or six years' graduate would be thought equally incapable of the charge. I believe quite the contrary; provided the electors should have both information and integrity enough to vote according to the merits.

"It always seems invidious, and in many cases is arrogant in an individual to adduce his opinion of a public body in argument; but as the merits of the Edinburgh school are opposed in this manner to the projected improvement of medical education, those who take a part in the question, seem called upon to declare themselves, if they have any probable cause of knowledge.

"Let me, therefore, briefly state that I went to Edinburgh as an Oxford bachelor of arts, passed there three winters and one summer, was perpetually at the lectures of the professors, and in the societies of the students. You may think it probable that I have no humiliating associations connected with Edinburgh, if I add that I can never hope to be of so much consequence among my equals any where else, since the students heaped upon me all those distinctions which you know it is in their power to confer. Few individuals, certainly, have ever had a better opportunity of knowing any school. I have seen other schools of medicine, conversed and corresponded much, from that time to the present, with pupils and professors, studied their methods and the productions as well of the youth as of the seniors. So that I cannot accuse myself of having omitted any thing by which I might be enabled to form an opinion concerning this grand question of medical instruction.

"After comparing, on the spot, the means with the end, I certainly did conceive that a more deliberate process would be preferable, and that a method of instruction, in some other respects, materially different, would form physicians far more trustworthy. This opinion, various members of the medical societies

societies could, I dare say, testify that I expressed; and every thing that I have since seen of practice and of literature has tended to confirm it. After a lapse of years, and without the smallest communication, it is satisfactory to find the associated faculty and their correspondents concurring to make it the basis of a legislative measure, and certainly without being actuated by the least ill-will towards any medical school in the universe.

"I know not whether any impartial person, after seriously reflecting upon the surest way of advancing in so difficult a study, ever surveyed the medical classes at Edinburgh. He would see that perpetual bodily hurry which is generally attended with a good deal of confusion of mind. No sooner does the college hour-bell toll, than the audience rush out in full stream, leaving the last word half finished in the mouth of one professor, not a few fearing lest they should miss the first words of another. Will you call this mere juvenile ardour? The young men there were generally, and doubtless still are, earnest in their pursuits; but it was a common feeling, that each attempted too much at once; and if it be true, that figures and hues which are to last, must be laid again and again on the mind, with pauses between to allow them to fix, somewhat as in fresco painting, this feeling would appear to be right. A calculation had been made, and the required attendance distributed as well as possible through the three years. Considering the number of professors, and the necessity for those, who were to trust to this school solely, to attend certain courses, (as the anatomical, practical, and clinical,) two or three times; considering, besides, that the merit of *out-lecturers* will have claims upon the inquisitive, and that many had no other chance for acquiring a smattering of natural philosophy and natural history, how could any student, and especially the most ardent, avoid attempting too much at once? The consequence was too apparent. Our academical architects, in their hurry to finish the structure, failed to lay a solid foundation."

It appears evident, that Dr. Beddoes' residence in Scotland did not prevent him from keeping his terms, and participating in the honours of his own university; for on his return, he again resorted to Pembroke, and took his degrees, in the manner, and at the times already specified.

It may be necessary to state here, that chemistry had always been a favourite study with the subject of this article; and that after having first viewed it, merely as a branch of medicine, he afterwards addicted himself to this pursuit, with a more than ordinary degree of avidity. His reputation, indeed, as well as his acquirements, in this very elegant, and very useful department of human knowledge, must have been very extensive, for in 1786, we find him acting as reader of chemistry to his "Alma Mater:" there was no professorship of this kind, established at that period, or indeed until 1803, at Oxford, although one had been founded so early as 1706, at Cambridge.

In the course of 1787, he visited France, and appears to have been for some time resident at Dijon. While at Paris, he of course became acquainted with Lavoisier, whose reputation was, at that period, at its height, and not only acquired his esteem, but also carried on a scientific correspondence with him after his return. At the evening parties of the amiable and accomplished Madame Lavoisier, his wife, he also saw some of the first company in the French metropolis, among whom were many who have since figured in the political stage, and been swept away by the volcano, that soon after burst forth. Here, too, he beheld the first symptoms of that Revolution, which, after shaking France to her centre, was destined to convulse the whole world.

That an ingenious young man, who with a liberal education had imbibed generous notions of both science and government, should be disgusted with the tyranny of the Bourbons, and the horrors of an arbitrary government, even while administered under its mildest forms, by a weak but amiable prince, is little to be wondered at. He certainly, like thousands, did experience great joy at the glorious prospect, which has since been so completely blasted; and who can blame him for witnessing with satisfaction, the first efforts of the French nation; who, in 1788, and 1789, in imitation of the English people in 1688, attempted a melioration of their political system.

With ideas, such as, or at least similar to these, the mind of Dr. Beddoes became deeply imbued, and it cannot be denied, that they had a considerable effect on his future fortunes, studies, and pursuits. In all governments whatsoever, the

the idea of a reform sounds terrible to those who profit by the corrupt practices that decorate and disfigure the ancient system; and one abuse, as we know by experience, is well calculated to prop and support another. Many, therefore, who admired the talents of Dr. Beddoes, were alarmed at his principles, and in the very bosom of that University, amidst those academic groves, where the noblest, the purest, and the most enlightened principles, ought to be cherished; he was doomed at one critical period to experience all the rancour of malignity, and encounter all the suspicion incident to little, and contracted minds.

Towards the latter end of 1792, he voluntarily resigned his readership, of which he had been in possession for about six years, and was succeeded by Robert Bourn, M.D. It was now time for him to settle in life, but a considerable period elapsed before he could finally determine on so important an object. His eye was naturally fixed at first on the metropolis, as presenting an ample field for a man ambitious of fame, and addicted to the pursuit of science. But he soon perceived, that all the important stations were already occupied; and that for years, he could only aspire to a secondary rank among the eminent practitioners of the capital.

On this, he pitched on Bristol, where, in consequence of the vicinity of the hot-wells, which still continue to attract some of the first families in the kingdom, and the swarm of rich citizens, settled both in the town and its neighbourhood, there appeared to be full scope for an honourable and successful career.

He had not been long resident there, when the prevalent disease of consumption, to palliate which the exercise of his professional talents was so often invoked, engaged his particular attention. Calling in chemistry to the assistance of medicine, he formed a notion that it was possible to cure this cruel disorder, by changing the medium, which the patients respired, and this gave birth to the Pneumatic Institution, established by him. As the attempt was founded on general benefit, and the fortune of a single individual could not be sacrificed with any degree of prudence to such an undertaking; many noblemen, and gentlemen, we believe, and among others the late Marquis of Lansdowne, entered into a subscription to enable him to defray the expence. Of the success, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty, and am upon the whole inclined to consider the experiment as more curious than useful. It was, however, attended with one effect, that has in the end proved highly favourable, as well as eminently beneficial to science; for it was the means of introducing Mr. Davy to public notice, that gentleman having assisted Dr. Beddoes, in constructing the apparatus, and performing the various experiments, during the course of six months.* To the honour of both parties, although they separated at the end of this period, yet they preserved an unbroken friendship, and an uninterrupted correspondence, with each other, until death snatched the pen out of the hands of one of them, and put an end to a connexion, founded on mutual regard.

I shall now endeavour in this place, to take a survey of the literary life and labours of Dr. Beddoes, without any particular attention, either to dates or subject.

It is pretty evident, that for some time at least, he attempted, like the celebrated Dr. J. Jebb, occasionally to unite politics with medicine; and while acting as a physician, resolved not to omit those duties which appertained to him as a man. We accordingly find him attending a committee, which had been convoked preparatory to a general meeting of the inhabitants of Bristol, during the progress of Mr. Pitt, and Lord Grenville's "restrictive bills." Soon after this, (1796) appeared an "Essay on the Public Merits of Mr. Pitt," by Thomas Beddoes, M.D. printed for Joseph Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard. It is dedicated as follows:—

"To the House of Commons,
An Assembly
Whose Acts for the last Twenty Years,
No Man
Who feels for
Asia, Africa, America,
Or Europe,
Can regard,
Without the profoundest emotions."

As an introductory motto to Chap. i. we find the following couplet:

"Penned be each pig within his proper stye;
Nor into state concerns let Doctors pry."

In the course of this pamphlet, the author gives a sketch of the administration of Lord North, and Mr. Pitt. The attachment of the nation, to the latter of

* An account of the life and scientific labours of Mr. Davy, will be found in the "Public Characters for 1809."

these

these, is attributed, 1. To his name. 2. To his "high-flying" speeches on the popular topics of influence and corruption. 3. "In virtue of his youth, he gained credit for incorruptible integrity." 4. His manner was advantageous; he declaimed pompously, and when he reasoned, he gave proofs of a quick, discerning, and cultivated mind. His speeches, in relation to his age, deserved distinguished approbation; they obtained blind admiration. An hundred young men at school and college would, in an essay, have turned the common places on liberty and patriotism, with equal dexterity, against the discomfited conductors of the American war. But not one could have been so trained in the habit of uttering them promptly. Fluency of elocution, however, does not appear to be more closely connected with wisdom, than facility or elegance of composition. 5. "By an act (the refusal of the office of clerk, of the Pells in Ireland,) which as it might equally proceed from patriotic disinterestedness, and the lowest cunning, his future conduct could alone render unequivocal, he confirmed the faith of a credulous people." 6. "Certain candidates for power incurred our displeasure, and we, cool, dispassionate Englishmen, took their rival to our bosom in pure despite."

In another part of this pamphlet, he exclaims, "O! superstitious nation! to whom an idol is necessary, though with the simple African thou be reduced to worship a serpent, or a crocodile, with the stupid Egyptian!" And soon after he adds: "it is moderate to assert, that neither Scipio, when he had delivered Rome from her most formidable rival, nor Washington, the founder of American independence, received more enthusiastic adoration than the political adventurer, whose patriotism rested on the same blustering evidence, as Bobadil's valour."

In 1802, appeared "Hygëia, or Essays, Moral and Medical, on the Causes Affecting the Personal State of the Middling and Affluent Classes." This work, which was printed at Bristol, consists of three volumes, and contains a variety of papers on personal prudence, and prejudices respecting health; on personal imprudence; British characteristics; on the use of tea; exercise; cloathing; schools; infancy; a more advanced age; catarrh; scrophulous constitution; consumption; liver complaints; gout; disorders, called nervous; febrile contagious diseases, &c. &c.

In 1808, he published "A Letter to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, bart. P.R.S. On the Causes and the Removal of the Prevailing Discontents, Imperfections, and Abuses, in Medicine," with the following motto: "Take Physic, Physic." On this occasion, he appears to join in the "hue and cry raised against incompetent possessors of diplomas," and affects somewhat of that superiority over the M. D's. of the Scottish metropolis, which they themselves are said to evince, "while looking down on the sons of Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's, with as much pride as was felt by Mars, when he was seated at the right hand of Jupiter."

He seems to think, that the usual period of three years, required for a degree in Scotland, is by far too short, and wishes therefore to extend it, to five or six, which space of time, he supposes, may be usefully employed, in a series of studies, of which the following is an outline.

"First year.—Dissection, anatomical lectures, reading, drawing, and comparison of anatomical engravings with the objects in nature. For relaxation, as much as for instruction, a course of chemistry and elementary reading:—this for winter. In spring and summer, a course of comparative anatomy, dissection of animals, botany and physiological reading, till the winter of the

Second year.—Anatomy exactly as before, attendance on clinical lectures in surgery; if none are given, close study of surgical cases, particularly of surgical accidents at first; morbid anatomy practically, by every opportunity from this time forward. In spring, summer, and autumn, practical chemistry, pharmacy, botany, materia medica.

Third year.—In winter—Anatomy and surgery still; but external diseases now more than accidents. Spring, summer, and autumn—Midwifery, medical jurisprudence, comparative anatomy, physiology, and the other before-mentioned pursuits occasionally.

Fourth year.—Anatomy to be kept up, lectures on the practice of medicine, clinical lectures. Observation of medical cases, and practical reading, to be a chief occupation through this year. The student may pass it at Edinburgh, at least from October to July.

Fifth and sixth years.—Close attendance on hospitals, with practical reading and lectures, at Paris and Vienna if accessible; otherwise in London. During the autumn of this or the preceding year, some

some time, if possible, to be employed in attending military hospitals, especially in the field.

During the summers, oral instruction, as it best offers, in other branches of natural history besides botany, in natural philosophy, and in the speculative sciences, if in these last any lectures should promise more than books. From one or the other, the acquisition of as many facts as possible concerning the mental operations, should be considered as an essential part of the stock of the knowledge necessary to the physician."

After this the Doctor proceeds to inquire, whether it is meant to tolerate "the existing irregular practitioners, and advertising quacks?" and "whether the present race of regulars deserve to have an unrestrained monopoly of the sick trade, secured to them by law?

"What" adds he, "could invalids lose by the suppression of all quack medicines for consumption, while the regular faculty is in snug possession of the hot-well, here by the side of the Avon? What is there in Godbold's vegetable balsam, that this water cannot replace? and (faith in the gift of St. Vincent failing) have we not the air of Clifton close at hand, offering itself to us as presumptive heir to the reputation of the water? Should you allow the said water and the said air, to be abundantly calculated to satisfy any cravings of credulity; consider a little, I beseech you, the accommodation of that part of the faculty, which is engaged in the great corresponding branch of medical practice. This cannot be said to be carried on by corresponding societies; the term is too large; knots of two or three only, are concerned in this correspondence. These brother doctors, Sir, though separated so widely as I am from you at this moment, or more so, sympathize as tenderly, and are as ready to relieve one another's distresses, as those knights of old, of whom we hear as brothers in arms. Take for instance a common case: the family doctor in London, Dublin, or where you please, cannot bear to think, that the son or daughter of a dear friend of his should die at home, just under his nose. So no sooner does it come to a Hotwell case (a term within a few weeks synonimous to a corpse) than off the invalid is sent with a pass. Invalid and pass are delivered to the receiving doctor, whose feelings, as he is a stranger, cannot be so much overpowered by the tenderness of friendship. And when the patient is dead and disposed of, the receiving party you know, may never be again distressed by the sight of any of the family. He prescribes therefore, a way his friend had done before him, adding of course, so much per day of the said Hotwell water, which, I repeat it, may be considered as a worthy substitute for any quack composition ever put together. So it goes on, until the jaws of the patient are either locked by death or despair."

He maintains, that the whole art of Hotwell physic, may be acquired by any person in three days, as it consists of nothing more "than a little vitriolic acid for the night sweats, chalk mixture for the bowels, poppy syrup, or that favourite nostrum the black drop, or what you please of the like, for the anodyne."

It is well known that the extreme heat which took place during the Autumn of 1808, occasioned a great mortality among the labouring classes, who were exposed to its influence in the open fields. This circumstance gave birth to a humane pamphlet, by Dr. B. entitled "Good Advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all those who labour hard in hot berthes; as also, for others who will follow it in Warm Weather." From this we learn with equal sorrow and surprize, that the people in the "happy vale of Gloucester" indulge in harvest debauchery to such an excess, that it has been proved "a Severn man's stomach will hold just nineteen pints!" This scene of inebriation excites the paternal animadversions of our author, who discants on the advantages of sobriety, and clearly demonstrates that the drink of one day exhausts more than the sober exertions of three." He observes, that a hot sun and a long day's hard labour are sure to produce a fever, which instead of being encreased by strong potions of ale and cyder, ought on the contrary to be kept down by thin diluting liquors. He recommends also, "that no one should swallow at once an excessive quantity of cold water, or stand much in a stream of cool air, while at rest, and growing less and less warm, after being drenched with sweat."

In August 1808, he transmitted two cases of hydrophobia, which were inserted in the "Medical and Physical Journal," for September; in the number for November, appeared another paper, giving an account of some dissections; and we believe, he was a frequent contributor to that periodical work.

Of

Of his other literary labours, we have only time to enumerate the title pages, viz.

1. The History of Isaac Jenkins.
2. Instructions for Persons of all Capacites, respecting their own Health and that of their Children; which, like the former, passed through many editions.
3. Manual of Health; and
4. Researches concerning Fever.

We must here conclude the life and literary career of this extraordinary man, at the same time. The physician whose mind was ever on the stretch, to extend the confines of medical science, and discover efficacious remedies for the relief of others, at last became a patient himself. He had for some time anterior to his death, exhibited manifest symptoms of dropsy, but never considered his end as so near. His dissolution perhaps was hastened by the rigour of the present winter; for he complained frequently of cold at his extremities, and had actually sent to London, for an ingenious mechanic, who had undertaken to warm his apartment to an equable temperature, by means of steam. His death occurred on the 24th of December, 1808, and on being opened, it was clearly discernible that the machinery had been worn out, and that the animal functions were necessarily suspended, from the progress of disease. The left lobe of the lungs was found to be in a morbid state, and, as might have been easily predicted, a lodgement of water had also been effected.

Thus died, after he had attained the fifty-second, or fifty-third year of his life, Thomas Beddoes, a man who possessed a warmth, a zeal, an ardour for the pursuit of medical science, which had seldom been equalled by any, and was assuredly excelled by none. His whole life was devoted to experiment, to enquiry, to correspondence with men of talents, and to the instruction of himself and others. He possessed a fine genius for poetry, and had the happy faculty of viewing every subject on its most brilliant side. His language was glowing, figurative, and sometimes even sublime. He despised quackery, and pretensions of every kind; and was accustomed to detect and expose these to the full as freely in his own as in other professions.

In all the social relations of life, his conduct uniformly bore testimony to the excellence of his heart; for he was a good friend, a good father, and a good husband. A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland, by whom he has left four children.

Further particulars of his life will be speedily published under the auspices of his friends:—a work, which, if written with ability, cannot fail to be productive both of amusement and instruction.

It is to be hoped, a portrait of Dr. B. has been in some way obtained, for it was one of his peculiarities, to refuse the frequent solicitations of some of his best friends to sit for his picture.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

THE CHRISTENING OF AMERICA. — THIS important event occasioned in its day a ridiculous disturbance. The French, out of spite to the Spaniards, and with their usual officiousness and vanity, christened it *Francia Antarctica*, pretending that they were the first discoverers, under some lord of Villagagnon. ["Sub Villagagnonis Domino," says *Poreaech. Insulas.* 3. p. 162.] This attempt perished in the bud: but others arose, who christened it the *Land of the Holy Cross*: by mistaking the appellation of *Brazil*, given to it by Cabral, upon the discovery, for the whole continent.—*John Barros, Decad.* i. *l.* 5. *c.* 2. *Pet. Damaziz. Dial.* 5. *de var. Hist.* c. 2. *f.* 338. *Anton. de San. Roman. l.* i. *Hist. Indic. Orient. c.* 11. *p.* 57, grievously lament, that this term *Brazil*, (on account of the wood for dying,) superseded the term "Land of the Holy Cross;" and observe, that it perhaps happened by the cunning of the devil. Borrellus (*De Reg. Catholic.*) contended that it ought to be styled *Orbis Carolinus*, from Ch. V. and this because Isidore, Pereira, Mantua, and a variety of authors were agreed upon this point, that to give names to nations and places was a peculiar privilege of kings and dukes. The majority, however, were for calling it the *New World*. This gave birth to a calumny upon mother Earth, that she had many sisters, i. e. that there were more

more worlds than one in the universe: which was vehemently attacked, upon the authority of Aristotle, Jerom, Isidore, and many more. James Pontanus (*Progymnasm.* p. 315.) ventured to say, that his information was not sufficient to denominate it the other quarter of the world, for which he met with due punishment. After much dispute, the vulgar both would and did call it *America*, which the learned adopted upon the authority of Quinctilian, 1. Instit. Orator. *Utendum est verbo ut numno cui publica forma sit*, not, however, without precautionary quotations from Alliatus and Brechæus, in *Rub. de Verbor. Significat.* and others related by Gutierrez, lib. 3. *Pract. Quest.* 14 *a num.* 132. *Meron. Cevall. Commun. Opin. v.* i. 2. 409. and *Mar. Burguy de Laudimio, p.* i. *c.* 1. *num.* 24, 25, &c. all of whom had taken infinite pains to inform the public, that the vulgar were not in the habits of taking much trouble about the exact interpretation and meaning of words.

RUISCELLUS.

This man, lib. 2, *delle Imprese*, fol. 28, contends, that the inscription, "Plus Ultra," upon the pillars of Hercules, which Charles assumed in his arms, should be read "Plus Outre,"—a sapient improvement!

ALPHONSO ALBUQUERQUE.

This famous Portuguese commander had formed an idea, by the help of the Abyssinians, to turn the streams of the Nile by a shorter cut into the Red Sea, that so he might render Egypt, because it was inhabited by the Turks, quite barren. This idea is loudly applauded by Maffæus, 5 *Hist. Ind.*

GASPAR SANCTIUS.

This man thus paraphrases the verse in Isaiah, "Every valley shall be exalted, every hill made low, the crooked strait, and rough places plain." "The low depth of vallies shall be raised by a rampart thrown up, and the ground heaped together; on the other hand, the hills may be lowered, by throwing down the tops of the rocks; and what is crooked may be made straight by a rule; and what is gibbous and unequal may be levelled into a plain."—This commentator is not one of those who elucidate clear passages into obscurity, for his propositions are as pure and lucid as the crystal spring.

FESTUS POMPEIUS.—CHAOS.

This grammarian styles "Chaos, the seed of the World."—A very happy expression.

JEWS.

Ant. Naldus Quast. Practic. No. 20. notes, that it was, about 1551, much in vogue in the Ecclesiastical State, for individuals to seize the children of the Jews and christen them *vi et armis.*

ROYAL APOSTLES, &c.

Orosius, l. 7. c. 14. says, that the Goths, Huns, &c. invaded Italy, by an impulse of Providence, that they might be converted. Boscus de rgh. Eccles. says, that Tiridates having vanquished the Armenians, compelled them to become Christians. He adds, that the Burgundians and Franks became so, through a vow made if they were successful in a battle. Charlemagne forced the Saxons into Christianity. Rhegin. Eginh. and Aimoin. No. 785. Dubraorus, c. 5. l. 6. Helmodius, l. 6. c. 16. 19. 24. say, that Otho the Great thus converted the Bohemians. So also Boleslaus, king of the Poles, (see Arnold, l. 7. c. 9.) converted the Prussians. So Waldemar, king of the Danes, the Rugiani. (Helmod, l. 1. c. 43. l. 2. c. 12. 13.) So Isid. Hist. Gothor. æra 650, notes, that the emperor Heraclius, Sisebert, king of Spain, and Dagobert, king of France, compelled the Jews to be baptized. So our Alfred forced Guthrun and the Danes. Medina de Restit. 9. 27. and Johan. Azorius Instit. Monal. l. 8 c. 24. and others say, that baptism was the usual condition of granting quarter to infidels.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH—ATHANASIUS.

The Hist. Eccles. l. 10. and Tiber. Decianus. d. l. 5. c. 12. n. 28. say, that Alexander bishop of Alexandria, when walking in the street, saw a Jew boy named Athanasius, playing at bishop, and christening other children; through which he compelled them all to persevere in the Christian faith: and thus it happened that Athanasius became a very great "Fidei Propugnator," Defender of the Faith.

ABRAHAM A DOCTOR—DOCTOR, TITLE OF.

This, as a degree, commences with the 12 cent. but Lucian in *Dea Syria*, notes, that there were *publics hospites* among the Assyrians, called *Doctores*, because they narrated and explained all things. Accordingly, Peneda de Reb. Talom. l. 3. c. 27. num. 3. says, "the very hospitality of Abraham shows that he was a doctor." See Joseph. Antiq: i. c. 16. Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 9. c. ult.

MANDEVILLE AND THE SEVARAMBIANS.

A circumstance, which the writer hereof is enabled to communicate, will at once

once decide the controversy (see vol. xxvi. p. 17. 224.) respecting Dr. Mandeville's being or not being the author of the History of the Sevarambians.

I am possessed of a copy of this work in Low Dutch, (quarto, small size,) translated from the French into that language by G. v. BROEKHUYZEN, embellished with many curious copper cuts, printed at Amsterdam, for Timotheus ten Hoorn, bookseller, in the Nes, (a street so named) 1682. According to the biographical dictionaries in common use, Dr. Mandeville died in 1733, about the 63d year of his age: if so, he must have been born about 1670; and it is admitted that he graduated at Leyden in 1691.

The Dutch edition is divided into four parts only; the fourth is called, the fourth and last part, and concludes with relating the return of the fictitious Captain Siden to Smyrna. Perhaps a fifth part was afterwards added, previous to the publication of the second English edition in 1716. In my Dutch copy, each of the four parts has a separate title-page, with the same date, 1682. In the preface, (page 1) Virgilius is styled bishop of Cologne (not of Salzburg).

The writer of the letter inserted in Vol. xxvi. p. 224, will, I am persuaded, excuse my taking the liberty of submitting to his consideration, whether his own judicious remarks in the last paragraph will not warrant a conjecture that the real author of the History of the Sevarambians was the learned professor he there mentions. With respect to time and other circumstances, nothing appears in the accounts extant of Bayle's life that renders such a supposition improbable.

THOMAS-A-BECKET.

The clergy before the 23d Henry II. were, in fact, greater sufferers than the laity; for they had no remedy at common law, their own punishments not going beyond excommunication, for the murders of any of their own body by laymen. So absurd was *Becket*: and so *his own* murderers escaped with their lives. Providence punished him *in his folly*.

HENRY THE SECOND

Had a prodigious memory, and was in the habits of quoting and applying past events in regulation of his conduct.

STEPHEN.

This king was one of the best land-surveyors in the kingdom: and first put landmarks, &c. upon a regular footing.

SIR HENRY SAVILLE.

He is said to have had a great respect to the persons of his students, and to have rejected Admiral Blake, then of Wadham, from a fellowship of Merton, on account of the lowness of his stature.

EDWARD THE SECOND.

Adam Tarlton, bishop of Hereford, is said to have been the great *engineer* and *contriver* of this king's murder. Fuller says, that when he preached before the queen, then in pursuit of her husband, his text was, the words of the sick Shunamite, "*My head, my head,*"—a curious text. It was not so: but the real one was striking; "I will put *enmity* between you and the woman"—a most blasphemous and detestable application, and delivered from the pulpit!

ARMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Said to have received the addition of the *daggers* from Sir William Walworth's punishment of Wat Tyler's insolence. It appears from a stone near Runnymede, bearing the date of 1235, that they were blazoned with daggers at that period.

BATTLE OF TOWTON—YORK AND LANCASTER.

This was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster March 27, 1461. *Twenty-eight thousand* were killed. From 1455 to 1483, more than *seventy thousand* perished.

SPALATO.

This was a Romish archbishop, a pretended proselyte, who obtained from James I. the deanery of Windsor. He was very fond of persuading others to charitable actions, but would give nothing himself. Upon an application to the chapter of Windsor, one of the prebends answered "*Qui suadet, sua det.*"

JEHOVAH.

This word was first introduced in the translation of the Bible in 1541. Bishop Sparrow, says Peter Salatinus, had brought in the pronunciation and writing of it, never before used or heard of in any language.

NATHANAEL IN SCRIPTURE.

He is the same apostle as Bartholomew—Bar-Tholmai, the son of Tholmai. St. John always calls him Nathanael, the three other Evangelists Bartholomew.

MARTIAL.

Menage says, that there is no Latin poet whatever in whose works there are so many things as might occur in conversation as in his.

HYPERBOLES.

The following is the fine definition of the legitimate *hyperbole*, translated from the Latin: "Although every hyperbole exceeds credit, it ought never to surpass moderation.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE NEW YEAR 1809.

TO the long catalogue of time that was,
Another year is added!
Count the various changes of the recent year
Within the pale of my immediate view:
The frequent opening graves which met my eye
And some I knew who went to tenant them:
The frequent pang which modest worth endur'd
Submissive to the power which gave the wound
But with it gave a balm that wound to heal;
Count all the mercies which have mildly shone
On undeserving me—and ah! remember
How oft the children of affliction pass'd me
With looks which spoke the sufferings that they felt,
Strangers to health, and journeying to the tomb!
Then all my follies—all my wanderings count.
This done—to count the brilliant lamps of night
Or sands that form the wide-extended beach
Do not despair!
Such is the large amount of human frailty,
And ever varying are the scenes of life!
To-day, meridian splendor—to-morrow's sun
May rise beclouded, and may set in storms!—
Has Love entwin'd its silken band around thee?
Has Hope erected temples near thy heart?
And hast thou learnt the music of the mind,
And all the symphonies of sweet content?
Yet envious Death delights to burst those bands
To undermine the pillars of our hope,
To add to sufferings, by a long remembrance,
By fixing in our hearts, and in our chambers,
A beauteous picture of departed worth!
And mark how sure does dire misfortune pierce
With double violence a wounded breast,
How sorrows love to congregate together,
And, silent, gather up the rankest weed
That ever grew upon the world's wide common:
And while their victims close the feverish eye
The haggard Sisters laugh, and in the cup
Of life already nauseous to the sense,
Infuse some new, some untried bitterness,
Which the half-slumb'ring wretch er'e long must drink!
But why should Virtue feel such pains severe,
While Vice rejoices in his high career,
Unmindful he of man, still more of God,
Yet prosperous gales fill all his earthly sails,
And health and honours ever on him wait?
And why should cruel Devastation sweep
Its tens of thousands from the map of life;
Torn from their humble toil and lowly dwelling
To fight Ambition's battles? Yet Pity saw
The manly grief, and heard the moans responsive
When these poor men were torn from those they lov'd;
Yet Pity saw the little pratlers weep,
And heard them lisp—"Father will come again!"—
And could not Pity intercede with Heaven
To hush contending nations into peace?
For Pity trembles for the orphan train
And deeply sighs to hear a widow's name.
Ah! these are myst'ries but a future day
Will solve the mighty problems, and remove
The barrier; where the human mind must halt
Pondering on mere conjecture.
Enough for me to know there is a God
That orders all things well—delights in Virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
I'll usher in the year with new resolves
In Virtue's cause—I'll leave the provinces
Where the soul pines among an alien race
Where fruits are seldom seen, or flowers bloom
To cheer the passing stranger!
I'll often muse upon the hour of trial
When I must bid adieu to every friend,
And trace a dreary solitary road—
This thought will mend the heart and raise the soul
Above the gaudy trifles which allure
The gay and thoughtless children of a day;
Who live regardless of a future morrow,
Nor ever look beyond life's narrow border!
But stay—another year has just begun—
My resolutions in the rear already!
Perhaps, e're long, so distant will they be
While I am marching thro' a dangerous clime
That I can never join my strong reserve
Retreat cut off, and death before my eye
—To die, they say, is noble—as a soldier—
But with such guides, to point th' unerring road,
Such able guides, such arms and discipline
As I have had, my soul would sorely feel
The dreadful pang which keen reflections give,
Should she in death's dark porch, while life was ebbing,
Receive the judgment, and this vile reproach—
"Long hast thou wandered in a stranger's land,
A stranger to thyself and to thy God;
The heavenly hills were oft within thy view
And oft the shepherd call'd thee to his flock,
And call'd in vain!—A thousand monitors
Bade thee return and walk in wisdom's ways.
The seasons, as they roll'd, bade thee return;
The glorious sun in his diurnal round
Beheld thy wandering and bade thee return;
The night, an emblem of the night of death,
Bade thee return: the rising mounds
Which told the traveller where the dead repose
In tenements of clay, bade thee return:
And at thy father's grave, the filial tear
Which dear remembrance gave, bade thee return
And dwell in Virtue's tents, on Zion's hill!
—Here, thy career be stay'd, rebellious man;
Long hast thou liv'd a cumberer of the ground.

Millions

Millions are shipwreck'd on Life's stormy coast,
With all their charts on board, and powerful aid
Because their lofty pride disdain'd to learn
The instructions of a pilot, and a God!

MARTHA.

TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.

[Upon the banks of the Clyde, Mr. Todd of Glasgow has erected a temple to the memory of the late Mr. Fox, and under his bust by Nollekins, are these beautiful lines written by Mr. Roscoe.]

CHAMPION of freedom! whose exalted mind
Grasp'd at the general good of human-kind!
Patriot! whose view could stretch from pole to pole,
And whilst he blest his country, lov'd the whole!

CANTATA.

IMITATED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI, BY MARIANA STARKE.

Scene, an unfrequented island—Time day-break.

SEQUESTER'D isle! of Peace the smiling cell,
Where birds and flow'rs and Zephyrs only dwell;
Enchanting spot! rich in Seclusion's charms;
Here far remov'd from Folly's wild alarms,
Compass'd with waves, unseen by human eye,
Methinks I range a tenant of the sky.
No more by Passion's chains bound down to earth,
My tow'ring soul asserts her heavenly birth;
Views mercies numberless around her shine,
And soars to claim her heritage divine.
But see! the sable shades of night retire—
Th' horizon blushes deep with crimson fire—
Aurora rises from the sparkling floods,
And thus salutes the tenants of the woods.

AURORA.

Birds, begin your dulcet lay!
Flow'rs, your various sweets disclose!
Zephyrs, see, 'tis dawn of day!
Banish, banish dull repose!

BIRDS.

Lovely goddess of the morn,
Who, on dewy pinions borne,
Com'st to chase Night's shadowy gloom,
And those choral woods relume
With renovating light;
Again thou giv'st us to behold
Fields of ether ting'd with gold,
Boundless tracts, where sportive we,
Bless'd with love and liberty,
May wing our joyous flight.

AURORA.

Wherefore, flow'rs, your praise with-hold?
Haste! your fragrant leaves unfold!
Haste to glorify that Pow'r
Who, after midnight's torpid hour,
Renovates your faded hues,
And feeds you with ambrosial dews.

FLOWERS.

When thy torch with dazzling light,
Put the modest stars to flight;
We Lilies, Vi'lets, Eglantines,
Daisies, Snowdrops, Jessamines,
Breathe to thee our thankful song;
The listning Hours the strain prolong,
As round the blazing car of Day
Swift they wend their sportive way.
All our joys of thee are born,
Bounteous Goddess of the Morn;
And to thee alone we raise
Melody of grateful praise.

AURORA.

Mirthful Zephyrs, ye, who fly
To wake the tardy Hours,
Rouse the feather'd Minstrelsy,
And ope the fragrant flow'rs;
Ye, whom toil-worn mortals seek,
When sultry heats appal;
Listen! hear Aurora speak,
And answer to her call.

ZEPHYRS.

Breath of yonder slumb'ring Sea,
And tender sighs from heav'n are we;
Sent, celestial nymph, to shed
Delicious odours round thy head.

CHORUS.

We Zephyrs, Birds, and op'ning Flow'rs,
Join our voices, strain our pow'rs,
To hail the swift approaching Day,
To pour the tributary lay.
Hail Aurora, bounteous fair!
Hold!—The pealing notes forbear!
See! while yet we sing, she flies,
To spread her light o'er distant skies.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

IN distant days, as legends tell,
Midst deep embow'ring shades did dwell
A youth who shone so rare,
That all the nymphs and graces sigh'd,
In beauty, taste, and fancy vied;
To be his fav'rite fair.

Amongst the rest, four sisters came,
With qualities well-known to fame,
To hold his heart in thrall;
So various were their pow'rs to win,
That, had it not been counted sin,
He might have chosen all.

The first was smiling, young and fair,
With such a mild engaging air,
Such sensibility,
That she was call'd among the swains,
Who fed their flocks upon the plains,
The maid of tender eye.

Her robe was of the softest green,
And twining midst her hair was seen,
The pale narcissus flow'r;
The earliest off'rings of the year
She brought with most assiduous care,
To deck her Strephon's bow'r.

The snow-drop, as her bosom chaste,
With native down-cast beauty grac'd
The primrose of the vale;

The

The violet of Tyrian dye,
Which with her breath was said to vie,
Whose odour fill'd the gale.

Yet she had some capricious wiles,
And oft amidst her sweetest smiles,
Her tears would copious fall;
Perhaps to try how she might move,
By this soft art his heart to love,
Whom she ador'd of all.

In truth, he felt each charming grace,
Which sported in her lovely face,
And tears so sweetly mild;
If but some fav'rite lambkin stray'd,
Some tender youngling wanted aid,
For she was nature's child

Her voice with melody replete,
So varied wild, and simply sweet,
Touch'd every feeling breast;
The youth, when list'ning to the strain,
Would feel a not unpleasing pain
Disturb his wonted rest.

But near her steps, attendant stray'd,
By some believ'd a lovelier maid,
More regular of feature;
The poets, in their softest dream,
Could ne'er have found a fairer theme,
A more enchanting creature.

A vesture in the lightest taste,
Lose flowing from her slender waist,
Clasp'd by an azure zone;
Mov'd by the gentlest breezes aid,
In graceful undulations play'd,
With sunny lustre shone

The gayest wreath, by fancy twin'd,
Of various rose, and myrtle join'd,
Half shaded, half display'd;
The beauteous polish of her brow,
Gave to her cheek a lovelier glow,
A deeper, richer shade.

Sometimes, in rustic garb bedight,
With rake in hand and footstep light,
She would her fav'rite lead,
Where new-mown hay, in rows so neat,
Filling the air with fragrance sweet,
Adorn'd the smiling mead,

Whate'er her dress, so gay her air,
So fanciful, so debonair,
No mortal could resist her;
But ah! 'twas beauty of that cast,
Too bright, too sanguine far to last,
It pass'd with every zephyr.

Next follow'd one with laughing eye,
And lovely locks of auburn dye,
Crown'd with a twisted vine;
Luxurious fruits dispensing round,
Whose flavour exquisite is found,
And sung by all the nine.

The blooming peach her cheek defy'd,
And with its downy softness vied,
Her mouth the ruddy cherry;
Her polish'd skin of nut-brown hue,
In which the little streamlets blue,
Play'd in their course so merry,

Bespoke her Health's peculiar care,
Blithe Exercise's fav'rite fair;
And they'd agreed together,
To heighten ev'ry native grace,
To light her eye, to paint her face,
And thus had ta'en her thither.

Her jacket was with russet ting'd,
With grey and yellow deeply fring'd,
So short as might be seen;
Two lovely ancles full in sight,
So neat, so taper, and so white,
And witching too I ween.

Young rosy lads, and damsels fair,
Were ever her distinguish'd care,
And they too lov'd her dearly;
Follow'd her steps where'er she stray'd,
In sunny mead, or chequer'd shade,
With song and glee so cheerly.

Attended by this lovely train,
She brought fresh off'rings to her swain,
A rich and golden treasure,
Of ripen'd harvest's rosy store,
With which her lap was running o'er,
Abundant beyond measure.

And last of all, approach'd a maid,
Who seem'd to want no foreign aid,
To render her alluring;
While bland good humour's pow'r alone,
Through each expressive feature shone,
A sympathy ensuring.

No lively chaplet bound her brow,
Of eglantine of vermil glow,
With jessamine entwining;
A simple fillet, of a dye,
Too sober to attract the eye,
Spoke her quite undesigning,

Yet, to endear the social hour,
Of mental graces she had store,
And wit that could inspire:
Yet so well-temper'd was with love,
That without wounding it could move,
Each will to its desire.

Reading she lov'd, and could recite,
With taste and feeling exquisite,
And cadence ever sweet;
And oft by music's melting pow'rs,
She sooth'd her fav'rite's pensive hours,
And charm'd his lov'd retreat.

But all in vain, each charmer try'd.
To be the chosen happy bride,
Of this all-perfect creature,
Perhaps too easy was the prize,
Of pleading beauty, in his eyes,
So strange is human nature.

Had he with difficulty sought,
He'd been perchance more surely caught;
But thus to be invited,
Though eloquence and grace were theirs,
And loveliness dissolv'd in tears,
To court—was to be slighted.

What could be done but to repose,
Where 'twas so difficult to choose—
So giving each a ball,
Which tokens of regard contain'd,
He ever from that time remain'd,
In friendship with them all.

Norwich. J. W. P.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

* * *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. William Wood, F.L.S. and Minister of the Protestant Dissenting Chapel at Mill-Hill, in Leeds. To which are subjoined, An Address, delivered at his Interment on Tuesday, April 5th, and a Sermon on Occasion of his Death, preached on Sunday April 10th 1808; by Charles Wellbeloved.

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Remarks

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

IN our last we have given some account of the introductory lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Mr. Davy: we mean in a subsequent number to take up the subject again, and to give a full analysis of the account of his discoveries, as read to the Royal Society, incorporating with it such experiments and observations as may occur to the writer by an attendance at the interesting and important lectures delivered every Saturday at the Royal Institution in Albermarle Street.

We shall now proceed with an account of Mr. Knight's discoveries on the inconvertibility of bark into alburnum. This accurate observer had already found, that the matter, which composes the bark of trees, previously exists in the cells both of their bark and alburnum, in a fluid state; and that this fluid, even when extravasated, is capable of changing into a pulpous and cellular, and ultimately into a vascular substance; the direction taken by the vessels being apparently dependent on the course which the descending fluid sap is made to take: his present object is, to prove that the bark, thus formed, always remains in the state of bark, and that no part of it is ever transmuted into alburnum. To ascertain this fact, he grafted several trees of the apple and crab kind, the woods of which were distinguishable from each other by their colours; he then transposed similar portions of bark from one tree to another, and bound them up closely with a covering of cement. The interior surface of the bark of the crab-tree presented numerous sinuosities, which corresponded with similar inequalities on the surface of the alburnum, occasioned by the former existence of many lateral branches. The interior surface of the bark of the apple tree, as well as the external surface of the alburnum, was, on the contrary, perfectly smooth and even. A vital union soon took place between the transposed pieces of bark and the alburnum and bark of the trees to which they were applied; and in the autumn it appeared evident, that a layer of alburnum had been, in every instance, formed beneath the transposed pieces of bark which were taken off; and it appeared perfectly similar to that of the other parts of the stock, and the direction of the fibres and vessels did not, in any degree, correspond with those of the transposed bark.

In another experiment he scraped off the external surface of the alburnum in several small spaces, and in these spaces no union took place between the transposed bark and the alburnum of the stock, nor was there any alburnum deposited in the abraded spaces; but the newly generated cortical and alburnous layers took a sort of curved course round those spaces, and appeared to have been generated by a descending fluid, which had divided into two currents when it came into contact with the spaces from which the surface had been scraped off, and to have united immediately beneath them. In each of these experiments, a new cortical and alburnous layer was evidently generated, and the only obvious difference in the result appears to be, that the transposed and newly-generated barks formed a vital union with each other; and, if bark of any kind were converted into alburnum, it must have been that newly generated; for, adds Mr. Knight, it cannot be supposed, that the bark of a crab-tree was transmuted into the alburnum of an apple tree; or, that the sinuosities of the bark of the crab tree could have been obliterated, had such transmutation taken place.

The next experiments were on the shoots of an oak coppice, which had been felled two years; and in these Mr. K. was unable to discover any thing like the transmutation of bark into alburnum. The commencement of the alburnous layers in the oak is distinguished by a circular row of very large tubes. These tubes are of course generated in the spring, and during their formation the substance, through which they pass, is soft and apparently gelatinous, and less tenacious and consistent than the substance of the bark itself; but, if the fibres and vessels of the bark became those of the alburnum, a great degree of similarity ought to be found in the organization of these substances. Mr. K. found no such similarity, and nothing at all, corresponding with the circular row of large tubes in the alburnum of the oak, is discovered in the bark of that tree. These tubes are also generated within the interior surface of the bark, which

is well defined; and, during their formation, the vessels of the bark are distinctly visible, as different organs; and had the one been transmuted into the other, their progressive changes could not have escaped Mr. Knight's observation. This gentleman asserts, that the organization of the bark in other instances does not, in any degree, indicate the character of the wood that is generated beneath it: thus, the bark of the wych elm is extremely tough and fibrous; that of the ash, at the same age, breaks almost as readily in any one direction as in another, and presents very little of a fibrous texture; yet the alburnum of these trees is not very dissimilar, and the one is often substituted for the other in the construction of agricultural instruments.

Mr. Knight examines and controverts the theories of Mirbel and Duhamel. The latter has shewn, that when a bud of a peach tree, with a piece of bark attached to it, is inserted in a plum stock, a layer of wood, perfectly similar to that of the peach tree, will be found, in the succeeding winter, beneath the inserted bark; but this experiment does not prove the conversion of bark into wood; for "the probable operation," according to Mr. Knight, "of the inserted bud, which is a well organized plant, at the period when it becomes capable of being transposed with success, appears to have been overlooked; for I found that when I destroyed the bark which belonged to them uninjured, this bark no longer possessed any power to generate alburnum. It nevertheless continued to live, though perfectly inactive, till it became covered by the successive alburnous layers of the stock; and it was found, many years afterwards, inclosed in the wood. It was, however, still bark, though dry and lifeless, and did not appear to have made any progress towards conversion into wood." From these, and from various other experiments, made expressly for the purpose, Mr. K. concludes, that bark is never transmuted into alburnum.

In another paper our author maintains, that the bark deposits the alburnous matter. In proof of which he says, if the succulent shoot of a horse-chesnut, or other tree, be examined, at successive periods in the spring, it will be seen, that the alburnum is deposited, and its tubes arranged in ridges beneath the cortical vessels, and the number of these ridges, at the base of each leaf, will be found to correspond accurately with the number of apertures through which the vessels pass from the leaf-stalks into the interior bark, the alburnous matter being apparently deposited by a fluid which descends from the leaves, and subsequently secretes through the bark. Hence it is inferred, that the alburnum is thus deposited; and an enquiry is instituted respecting the origin and office of the alburnous tubes. They have generally been considered as the passages through which the sap ascends, and, at their first formation, they are always filled with the fluid, which has apparently secreted from the bark. They appear to be formed in the soft cellular moss, which becomes the future alburnum, as receptacles of this fluid, to which they may either afford a passage upwards, or simply retain it as reservoirs, till absorbed and carried off by the surrounding cellular substance.

From some decisive experiments Mr. K. thinks, that the sap does not rise through the tubes of the alburnum, but through the cellular substance; which, he thinks, may give the impulse with which the sap is known to ascend in the spring; and, if it be thus raised, much of it will probably accumulate in the alburnum in the spring; because the powers of vegetable life are, at that period, more active than at any other season; and the leaves are not then prepared to throw off any part of it by transpiration. And the cellular substance, being then filled, may discharge a part of its contents into the alburnous tubes, which again become reservoirs, and are filled to a greater or less height, in proportion to the vigour of the tree, and the state of the soil and season: and if the tubes, which are thus filled, be divided, the sap will flow out of them, and the tree will be said to bleed. But, as soon as the leaves are unfolded, and begin to execute their office, the sap will be drawn from its reservoirs, and the tree will cease to bleed, if wounded.

Mr. K. further observes, that the alburnous tubes appear to answer another purpose in trees, and to be analogous, in some degree, in their effects, to the cavities in the bones of animals; by which any degree of strength that is necessary is given with less expenditure of materials, or the incumbrance of unnecessary weight; and the wood of many different species of trees is thus made at the time very light, and very strong; the rigid vegetable fibres being placed at greater distances from each other by the intervention of alburnous tubes, and consequently acting with greater mechanical advantage than they would if placed immediately in contact

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contact with each other. Mr. K. discovered, some time since, that the specific gravity of the sap increases during its ascent in the spring, and that saccharine matter is generated, which did not previously exist in the alburnum, nor in the sap, as it rose from the root: these effects he now supposes to be produced by the air contained in the alburnous tubes.

Mr. William Garrard has laid before the Royal Society the discovery which he has made of a new property of the tangents of three angles of a plane triangle, which may be thus expressed: "In every plane triangle, the sum of the three tangents of the three angles multiplied by the square of radius, is equal to the continued product of the tangents." From this Dr. Maskelyne was led to consider whether a similar property might not belong to the tangents of three arches trisecting the whole circumference of a circle, which he found to be the case; and he proves the truth of the proposition by supposing the circumference of the circle to be any how divided into three arches, A, B, C, and then, he says, "the square of radius multiplied into the sum of the tangents of the three arches A, B, C, is equal to the product of the tangents multiplied together."

Dr. Reeve, of Norwich, having, some few years since, in a visit to Switzerland and the neighbouring countries, embraced the opportunity of examining very minutely into the causes of Cretinism, has lately presented the result of his enquiries to the Royal Society. He was led to the investigation, because cretinism is usually connected with goitre or bronchocele; but, upon attending to the facts, he found, that the goitre is not a constant attendant upon cretinism. The Cretin has frequently this disfigurement; his head is also deformed, his stature diminutive, his complexion sickly, his countenance vacant and destitute of meaning, his lips and eye-lids coarse and prominent, his skin wrinkled and pendulous, his muscles loose and flabby. The qualities of his mind correspond with the deranged state of the body which it inhabits, and cretinism prevails.

Upon a minute examination of many Cretins, Dr. Reeve found, that there was no necessary connection between goitre and cretinism; the latter often exists where there is no appearance of goitre; but, according to this gentleman, there is a considerable similarity between cretinism and the malady called rickets. They both take place in infancy, are both characterized by feebleness of body, and, sooner or later, feebleness of mind; and they both affect males and females equally: but there is no connection between persons afflicted with bronchocele in England, and with rickets. To account for cretinism, we are told, that the vallies, where it is most frequent, are surrounded by very high mountains: they are sheltered from currents of air, and exposed to the direct and reflected rays of the sun. The effluvia from the marshes are very strong, and the atmosphere humid, close, and oppressive. "All the Cretins," says Dr. R, "which I saw, were in adjoining houses, situated in a narrow corner of the valley, the houses being built up under ledges of the rocks, and all of them very filthy, very close, very hot, and miserable habitations." In villages situated higher up the mountains, there are no Cretins to be seen; and even children, having a tendency to this dreadful affliction, may often be cured by being removed from the valley to the mountain. Dr. R. contradicts the notion that has long prevailed, that the goitre and cretinism depend on the drinking snow-water. The production of cretinism may, he thinks, be safely and fairly attributed to the bad quality of the air and the food, the neglect of moral education, and other evils attendant on poverty. The causes of this cruel disorder begin to operate upon the system soon after, perhaps even before, birth; the want of energy in the parent is communicated to the offspring; the children become deformed, the growth and developement of the body are impeded, the abdomen becomes enlarged, and the glands swelled in various degrees; and the powers of the mind remain dormant, or become entirely obliterated, partly from want of proper organization, and partly from the total neglect of every thing like education. Dr. Reeve gives some drawings of the heads of Cretins, to shew that they differ from the natural structure; hence, he adds, that there is no fact in the natural history of man, that affords an argument so direct and impressive in proof of the influence of physical causes on the mind, as cretinism. It shows, moreover, that the growth of every part is essentially connected with the conditions in which it is fit to exercise its peculiar functions; and, in this respect, it fares with the intellectual, as with the bodily, powers.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested, under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

Portrait of Robert Waithman, Esq. S. Medley pinxit. E. Scriven sculpt. Published by Clay and Scriven, Ludgate Hill.

TO the admirers of this gentleman, who are not confined to a small circle, this will prove acceptable, as a faithful representation of the original.

The Holy Bible, with Notes by the Rev. J. Hewlet, B. D. embellished with Engravings by the first Artists, from the most admired Productions of the great Masters of the various Schools of Painting.

There have been many Bibles published with graphical illustrations in the various countries of Europe, and they have met with much success. In our own time and country, that of Macklin has been begun and carried on with considerable splendour, but its high price renders it unlikely to be very much circulated, except among the opulent members of the community. Other objections also have been made to it, in regard to the unequal merit of the designs; but as this is a charge to which every such work must be liable, it need not be here investigated. Mr. Hewlet's Bible, in addition to other advantages not immediately relevant to the subject of the Arts, proposes to give, at the most moderate price, in every monthly part, six engravings by British artists of eminence, from pictures of established reputation, of the ancient school, on biblical subjects. The first part, or number, is highly deserving of consideration, and happy will it be for the credit of English engraving, if it shall be surpassed in merit by the succeeding ones. The cheapness and excellence of French prints was formerly become almost proverbial, but the present work bids fair to rival them in both points.

The propriety of giving engravings from old masters, instead of employing our contemporaries, (whether they would or could produce better pictures,) shall not in this place be contended for; suffice it to say, that the work answers its promise, and that the originals, here chosen to be engraved from, are *of established reputation.* The sound of great names, however, should not preclude examination: it may therefore be fair to consider each picture without relation to the names of the respective painters, and as if it had been the work of a living artist.

1, *The Murder of Abel.* Gen. 4, v 8. *Painted by Andrea Sacchi, Engraved by J. Taylor.*

This picture is one of the most perfect works of art. The subject was never more effectively told. It is not Cain *murdering* Abel, when the passion of excessive anger would have predominated, and impressed the spectator with the ordinary feelings of terror, but it is that awful moment after the murder of his brother, when conviction flashes on the mind of Cain of the enormity of his guilt. He looks up to offended Heaven with fear and despair. From the bursting cloud the voice of divine justice dooms him to punishment, "to be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth;" and the murderer has already begun his flight. Holy History does not say with what weapon he effected his fratricide; and the painter, unwilling to obtrude in any circumstance on the sacred text, has, therefore, concealed the hand which may be supposed to hold the bloody instrument. The dead body of Abel is of a beautiful form, correctly drawn, and skilfully fore-shortened. The solemn and gloomy back-ground is admirably brought in aid of the general effect of the subject.

Taylor's excellent engraving of this picture, equally studied and faithful to the original in every part, has obtained for him an additional wreath of credit.

2, *The Finding of Moses*, Exod. 2, v. 5 & 6. *Painted by Nicolo Poussin. Engraved by Fittler.*

The painter has chosen the instant when the child is taken from the water, and laid at the feet of the princess, one of whose female attendants is taking him from the man who is still in the water. The majestic simplicity of the Princess Thermeutis is admirably represented; her height and commanding appearance are well contrasted with that of her attendants. In the eagerness displayed in the attitude of the young woman, who is receiving the child, we recognize the emotions which would naturally agitate the sister of Moses, who appears gladly to accept the care of her infant brother.

Thus

Thus far all is well, and the story well told; but when Poussin leaves the sacred records, and wanders in the heathen mythology, by introducing in the same picture an allegorical figure of the river-god Nilus, none (but the most blind and obstinate admirers of antiquity) can fail to condemn the impropriety and absurdity of such an episode, in such a poem, even when painted by Poussin. The background is one of those fine combinations of architecture and romantic scenery, that, right or wrong, so beautifully embellish the pictures of this master. Nothing, however, is characteristic of the country and time in this example, but the pyramid; and that is not strictly Egyptian. All its faults, however, weigh but as a hair against the grandeur of its composition, and the repose and elegant simplicity which pervade the whole picture.

Mr. Fittler has performed his task with considerable ability. the beauty and delicacy of his graver has seldom been exerted with more effect, and were Poussin alive, he could not wish for more justice than is here rendered to the merit of his work, in an equal size.

3. *Hagar and Ishmael*, Gen. 21, 17. *Painted by Mola (Pietro Francesco). Engraved by Fittler.*

The engraver has here had to exercise his talent on a more unpromising subject than the last; the picture is in itself beautiful, but not every where adapted to the story. Ishmael appears to be in his last moments, and the inquietude of his mother Hagar is well expressed; the scene, however, is not appropriate. It is not sufficiently like a desert; the dwelling in the distance, though a considerable beauty in the landscape, detracts from the terror of the scene. The engraving is in the same style of elegance with the foregoing, by the same artist.

4. *St. John the Baptist*, Matt. 3. v. 4 & 5. *Painted by Nicolo Poussin. Engraved by J. Neagle.*

This composition has a character of simplicity truly analogous to the subject; all the parties are principals, there are no needless accessaries; each seems busied and convinced of the necessity of the divine rite the Baptist is engaged in. Old and young, men, women, and children, on foot, on horseback, and by water, flock to the important office: and the dignity of figure with which St. John is invested, is one of the greatest beauties in the picture. The knowledge of fine forms, of anatomy, composition, expression, in short, of all the requisites for a great painter of history, is no where more fully shewn to be possessed by Poussin, than in this picture. The engraving is by Neagle, and he has proved himself to be no mean proficient in his art by this specimen, which is very creditable to the British school of engraving; though, if the artist would make use of finer strokes, and more delicacy in the figures of such small prints, the effect would be much improved. The fore-ground is well handled; the groupe, at the foot of the horse, may be considered to be the best.

5. *The Entombing of Christ*, Matt. 28, v. 60. *Painted by Crespi. Engraved by Heath.*

The composition of this picture is pleasing, and the light singularly and happily managed. The countenances of the several figures (the two Marys, Disciples, &c. &c.) are expressive of the different feelings by which they are actuated. The favourite Disciple (in imitation of the artifice of the Greek painter, Timanthes, when he despaired of shewing the full poignancy of grief) is represented veiling his face.

The greatest merit of the engraving is in the principal heads, the tomb, and rocky scenery; the remaining parts appear to have been engraven with less care and finishing.

5. *Thomas's Incredulity*, John 20, v. 27. *Painted by Rubens. Engraved by J. Neagle.*

The acknowledged eminence of Rubens in colouring is such, that it may, on some occasions, be almost said, that his first merit is colouring, his second—colouring, his third—colouring; and when that is taken from us, as in a copy of the engraver, we cannot fail of discovering faults that deference to the great abilities of Rubens would fain conceal, but

Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.

In this picture there is great truth of natural expression in the heads of the Apostles, and the figure of Jesus sufficiently indicates, from the holes in his hands and side, of *whom* the story is told; but the character is not sufficiently majestic to indicate the Son of God. The drapery is heavy, and the drawing incorrect, in the right hand in particular.

The engraving is in a good style, and the forcible manner of Neagle is better suited to subjects of this size, than in the foregoing instance. The head and hands of

of the younger apostle, and the bearded head next to him, are the most worthy of praise.

On Saturday, the 7th ult. the Directors of the British Institution met at their Gallery in Pall Mall, for the purpose of adjudging the premiums offered for the three best pictures, and a model, executed in the preceding year, in the four following classes, viz.

1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, 50 guineas; which was adjudged to Mr. Geo. Dawe, for his picture of *Imogen*, from Cymbeline.

2d Ditto, in familiar life, the same sum to Mr. William Sharpe, for his picture of the *Music Master*.

3d Ditto, landscape, the same sum to Mr. J. Linnel, for his *Landscape, with figures removing timber.*

4th, For the best model in heroic or poetic composition; the same sum to Mr. S. Gahagan, for his model of *Sampson breaking the Bonds.*

The above performances remain the property of the respective artists. The judicious spirit of rewarding native talent cannot fail of accelerating the great object of this patriotic and useful institution; namely, the establishment and perfection of the fine arts in this country. There were no less than twenty-four candidates for the different premiums.

Erratum. In the Retrospect of last month, by a whimsical mistake of the press, the eminent surgeon, Mr. Carlisle, was appointed Professor in *Painting* to the Royal Academy, a nomination to which Mr. Tresham probably would not consent. The fact designed to be stated is, that Mr. Carlisle is elected Professor of *Anatomy* in the Royal Academy.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD FOTHERGILL'S (SUNDERLAND), *for a Machine for dressing Hemp.*

IN order fully to explain his invention, Mr. Fothergill divides the whole machine into seven parts; of which the first part or operation is to bruise, clean, open, and free hemp from its native husk, so as to make it fit for the subsequent processes; the second, third, fourth, and fifth parts or operations of the machine are to dress and draw the hemp, and make it fit for spinning; the sixth part or operation is, to spin the same into thread or yarn; and the seventh and last part or operation of the machine is, the twisting and making the thread or yarn into ropes and cordage. These several parts are described by figures, which cannot be introduced here, and of course it will be impossible to do more than announce the invention as we have already done.

MR. JOHN DICKENSON'S (LUDGATE-HILL), *for his Invention of a Cannon Cartridge Paper, manufactured on a new Principle.*

"My invention," says the patentee, "consists in the addition of a certain proportion of wool or woollen rags to the linen rags or other materials, consisting of hemp or flax, that have hitherto been made use of for manufacturing this kind of paper; by means of which, in consequence of the intermixture of the woollen fibres with those of the hemp or flax, when the paper is fighted by the explosion of the powder in the gun, it is prevented from retaining sparks of fire after the flame goes out; the mixture should consist of about two-fifths woollen, and three-fifths linen, or some other fabric composed of hemp or flax. The linen and the woollen should be washed and made into half stuff in separate engines, and afterwards mixed in their proper proportions, and beat together in the beating engine. But if wool is made use of, or woollen rags that are of a very loose texture, they may, in that case, be washed in the same washing engine with the linen, as well as beat off together in the same beating engine. The woollens require a roll, the bars of which must be so round or dull that they will not cut, otherwise any close-woven rags will be chopped up into small pieces; of course the roll must be heavy, or the process of making them only half stuff will be very tedious. The linen should be very strong and sound, and beat as wet, and at the same time as long, as possible, otherwise with the proportions mentioned above, the paper will not be sufficiently strong. The greater quantity of woollen there is introduced, the more effectually will the paper be prevented hanging fire; but, as it contributes very little to the strength of the paper, it would not be practicable to use a larger proportion than what it mentioned

tioned above, except the linen materials were new, and particularly strong. On the other hand, a smaller quantity of woollen would, in a less degree, produce the effect of preventing the paper hanging fire; while, from containing more linen, it would possess greater strength; but I consider the above proportion most eligible, and combining (if the paper is properly manufactured) a sufficient degree of strength, with the property of not retaining fire. The paper should be "engine sized" with alum only, in the proportion of about ten pounds to one hundred and twelve pounds of stuff, and no oil or spirits of vitriol, or any other ingredients, should be put into the engine. The paper should not be picked. This paper is adapted to be cured in the usual manner previous to being made use of."

MR. ARCHIBALD JONES (STEPNEY), *for a Method of discharging Colours from dyed Silks.*

This invention consists in taking one pint of aqua fortis, (nitric-acid, we presume,) and diluting it with an equal quantity of water, thickened with flour, or any other substance, to such consistency as may be proper for the blocks, with which the patterns are printed. After they are printed, they are to be put into a steaming box, where they are to be continued till the discharge is brought out: they are then rinsed and dryed.

Remark.—We should very much doubt, if the specification given by Mr. J. be sufficient to secure to him the exclusive privilege, if it be contested by any one.

CHARLES VISCOUNT DE VAUX'S (CHELSEA), *for a Machine which will shew the Latitude and Longitude at Sea: it will also serve as a weighing and measuring Machine, &c.*

The chief part of this machine is a hydroscope, which is a double box suspended one in the other, and supported by an axis or horizontal pivot, hollowed in the inside, which keeps the two boxes perpendicular in all the motions of the ship. The inside box contains a sort of clepsydra, or double sand-glass, furnished with one or two perpendicular scales; by means of these scales, which cover two sand-glasses, the weight of the sand, falling in due proportion on the bottom one, acts upon a spiral ring fixed perpendicularly in the top of the largest box, to which it is joined by some wires, and a hook, placed in the centre of each scale: by these means the weight of the sand falling in a certain time, expresses upon a dial in front of the top box, and divided into sixty parts, or minutes of a degree, the quantity of miles run by a ship according to its velocity. But the continual variation of that velocity is expressed upon another dial placed upon the side of the frame, which supports the double box. A globe of an equal specific gravity with the water is plunged in the sea, about the middle of the ship, which has a communication with the inside of a room in the ship, where the hydroscope stands, by a cord or chain through a cylinder. A cord or chain passing over a pulley or crank enters the tube or pivot of the boxes. In this tube the chain joins a band or rod of brass, which passes through a brass collar, in which the sand descends from one glass to the other. The band of brass has a longitudinal opening equal to the extent of the attraction of the globe upon another spiral spring, placed horizontally in the same tube on the other side of the brass collar; so that the greatest velocity of a ship being supposed to be twelve miles in an hour, the ship going at that rate, a globe of six inches in diameter cannot receive in the water a greater resistance than 12lb., or 1lb. per mile, as the spiral spring shews upon its rod. The rod of the spiral spring expressing 12lb. or twelve miles, not coming out of the spring more than four-tenths of an inch for that weight, or for that resistance of the water upon the globe than the longitudinal opening made in the band or rod, which passes through the communication between the two glasses, permits the sand to fall according to the velocity of the ship, and stops it entirely if the ship is at rest. If this hydroscope is used on land instead of the sea, or in a ship merely for a time-keeper, then the sand will always run at the same rate, and express regularly the time upon the interior circle of the dial divided in twenty-four parts, and it will be suffered to wind, that is, to turn the box or clepsydra every twenty-four hours.

By the same principles of the weighing clock, the same dial which serves on the side of the hydroscope for weighing the resistance of the fluid, or the run of a ship, if this dial is taken separately, with its spiral spring, is a convenient machine to use instead of scales for weighing any commodities: it requires no weights, nor any other scales; it never entangles like scales, and is said to be as sure and convenient as it is ornamental. This machine will likewise become an excellent perpetual

perpetual log when the globe is used with it. It may also be made to measure the strength of the wind, in which case the clepsydra might be used separately as a good time-keeper.

The next part of the Count's invention is the elastic cable, for stopping the ship or other vessel at sea, in order to calculate the alteration that such current can occasion on the course of the ship, as these elastic cables can be used in a small scale, with a boat, as well as with the ship. Hence may be calculated the course of the ship.

The Count deduces from the course of the ship the lee-way, which is accounted for in this invention for the longitude by the means of a little glass-tube, such as that for a barometer. This glass-tube is fixed across the ship, to a little opening or valve on each side, very little under the level of the water: the centre of that rises perpendicular along the frame of the hydroscope, where a scale expresses the degree of the lee-way of the ship by the water rising in that perpendicular glass-tube; in the proportion of the lee-way.

MR. WILLIAM BELL'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) *for making Pipes or Pumps for conveying Water and other Liquids.*

To obviate the objections made to wooden and metallic pipes for the conveyance of water, &c. Mr. Bell has obtained a patent for tubes of porcelain pottery, and other compositions which are vitrifiable, and not liable to corrosion or decay. These tubes are formed in such a manner as that their ends shall fit one within the other, and they are then made water or even air-tight by means of cements. It is recommended by the patentee, that the pipes should be enclosed in cast-iron pipes, or cases, to defend them from breaking by external accidents, and from bursting by the internal pressure of the water. Mr. B. notices compound metals as being less corrosive than the real metals of which they are formed, and therefore adapted to the same use as his porcelain tubes: also tubes of thin wood, boiled or charred, for all which he claims the originality.

Observation.—We suspect he claims more than, if put to the test, he can justify: we have seen pottery tubes made use of to conduct water from the roofs of houses, we think, before this patent was sought for; and thin wooden tubes, though, by charring, less liable to corruption, would be very inadequate to resist the pressure of water coming from any height: we doubt if the different expansibility of the iron and porcelain would not occasionally be fatal to the latter.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Serious Glees, or Hymns, for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Alexander Anderson, Esq. by Mr. John Ross, of Aberdeen. 10s. 6d.

THE words of these compositions are from the works of Dr. Watts, and are, properly speaking, hymns; we are therefore at a loss to conceive why Mr. Ross has given them the appellation of *glees*. Hymns they really are; and the appropriate character of the music proves that Mr. R. considered them in that light while he was composing it. The melodial part of the compositions is, generally speaking, highly pleasing, and the combination every where correct and full; while the accompaniment is arranged with judgment, and greatly calculated to accommodate those who are unused to performance from more than two staves.

Air Fantasque, for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Julian Busby, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

This air is written to the title; but though fantastical, it is by no means extravagant. Oddity without inconsistency, and surprize without discordancy, or inconnection, have obviously been the aim of the young composer, and he has succeeded. Much natural beauty of idea is blended with the peculiar character of the composition; and the effect of the whole evinces abundant of talent, as well as high cultivation of ear.

The favourite Ballad of "Auld Robin Gray," harmonized for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. By Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 3s.

Dr. Clarke's harmonization of this old and justly popular air is conducted with that science and knowledge of choral effect already so well evinced in many of his former productions. The two grand objects in view in an arrangement of this kind are, to give the greatest possible fulness to the harmony, and to make the internal parts sing well. These requisites the doctor has accomplished, and thereby given to "Auld Robin Gray" not only a novel but a more attractive shape than it possessed before.

"The Fairy," "The Gipsy," and "The Shepherd," three Rondos. The two first composed by Mr Hook, and the last by L. Jansen. Each 1*s.* 6*d.*

Each of these little pieces has the advantage of an introductory movement, and is conceived in that freedom and facility of style which forms the chief attraction in compositions intended for the practice of juvenile performers. To the notice of such we recommend them.

"La Fille Retrouvée," a Divertimento for the Piano-Forte. By J. Fildon. 2*s.*

This divertimento consists of an andantino movement introductory to a rondo, which forms the principal portion of the publication. Both movements are written with taste; and if not remarkable for their originality of character, are smooth and pleasing, and will not, we think, fail to attract the attention of the generality of piano-forte performers.

Andantino, Air à la Polonoise, and Rondo, for the Piano-Forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Johnson, by N. Rolfe. 2*s* 6*d.*

This polonoise and rondo are novel and pleasing in their subjects, and are characterized by a chain of idea and unity of style, that bespeak both natural taste and a well-regulated judgment. The light and shade of the passages (if we may be allowed the expression) are softened into each other, and made productive of a pleasing relief without inconnection.

"Where shall the Lover rest?" a Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by M. Virtue. 2*s.*

The words of this song are from Marmion, and are set to music with a tolerable degree of taste, and not without expression. Some of the passages are particularly interesting, and the *tout-ensemble* is creditable to M. Virtue's talent in ballad composition.

"Sympathy," a favourite Song, written by a Lady. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by J. Grosvenor, Organist of Paddington Church. 1*s.*

This little song, by the ease and smoothness of its melody, does credit to the taste of the composer. The bass is well chosen, and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten the general effect.

Mr. Lanza is about to submit to the public a new musical work, under the title of "The Elements of Singing." It is to consist of three hundred pages, occupying two folio volumes, and is to contain the primary rudiments of the art, progressive exercises for the voice, rules for the formation of the mouth and the recovering of the breath; and a variety of new airs, songs, duets, glees, trios, quartets, &c. calculated to improve the taste and execution of the vocal practitioner.

Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, is distributing proposals for publishing, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty, "The Vocal Works of Handel." The most popular of this great author's Oratorios, together with selections from his various Anthems, are to form the subjects of the publication, the plan of which is usefully and judiciously arranged, and will be best explained in the words of the respectable and scientific compiler.—"The vocal parts of the chorusses will be in full score; to which will be subjoined a separate part for the organ or piano-forte, carefully compressed from the whole score, which will include the leading features of the instrumental accompaniments. The alto and tenor recitatives and airs will be printed in the treble cleff; and, for the accommodation of the ladies, the soprano, alto, and tenor parts in the chorusses, will likewise be transposed into the treble cleff, (it being the determination of the proprietors, that the C cleff shall nowhere be introduced in the work) and the whole will be so arranged as to enable four or five performers to produce the general effect, both of the vocal and instrumental parts."

The first number of Crofts and Greene's Anthems, edited by Mr. S. Wesley, and published by Mr. Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral, has appeared; and by the excellence of the paper, beauty of the engraving, neatness of the printing, and general correctness of the text, does great honour to the conductors, whose liberality, taste, and circumspection, will, we trust, be well rewarded by an extensive sale of the work. The uncommon elegance and clearness of the note, obliges us to award to Mr Balls, the engraver, his due share of our notice—finer execution than he has exhibited in these pages we have never witnessed.

Mr. Julian Busby, who has lately taken the degree of bachelor in music at Oxford, is printing, by subscription, "Three Grand Symphonies for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin, and dedicated to J. P. Salomon, Esq." The manner in which these compositions are already spoken of by those professors and amateurs who have heard them, induce us to presage much honour and profit to their ingenious author.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW, much-improved, and enlarged edition, in twenty-eight volumes, royal octo-decimo, is in the press, of Dr. MAVOR's Collection of Voyages and Travels, and will speedily be published. The plates, instead of being designs by artists in the closet, will consist of copies from the prints published in the original works, and the maps will be numerous and on a large scale. The text of the principal works, as the Voyages of Anson, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Cook, and Macartney, will be printed verbatim from the original editions, without variation or abridgment, and many valuable works will be included which have appeared within the present century.

The splendid work of Mr. ROBERT KER PORTER, representing the manners and costume of Russia and Sweden, and comprehending a Journal of his Travels in Russia, will make its appearance in a few days.

In the course of the ensuing month it is expected that a volume, by Mr. BINGLEY, will be ready for publication, entitled, Memoirs of British Quadrupeds. This, which claims the merit of being an original work, and not merely a compilation from the writings of other naturalists, will be illustrated with seventy engravings from original drawings, chiefly by Howitt, and in his best manner. All the species will be figured except three, of which it was found impossible to procure authentic drawings; and there will be representations of every variety of dog, and of considerably more than half the varieties of English cattle, sheep, and horses. The anecdotes of the habits of life, instinct, and sagacity, are in this work rendered entirely distinct from the descriptions. The latter are thrown into the form of a synopsis, on a plan somewhat similar to that of Dr. Withering's botanical arrangement, and inserted, with the synonyms, at the end of the volume. It is intended that two volumes of Memoirs of British Whales and Fishes, illustrated also by a great number of figures, shall shortly follow; and afterwards others of the birds, amphibious insects, &c. till an entire system of British Zoology, occupying about seven volumes, is completed. In this work, which has been many years in preparation, every class will be rendered perfectly distinct from the rest.

The Rev. O. BELFOUR, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the admired papers under the head of the Lyceum of Ancient Literature, has collected these papers as far as they have yet proceeded into a volume, forming the first of three, the extent of his design on this subject.

Mr. LUCAS is preparing to publish the Travels of Humanius in search of the Temple of Happiness; an Allegory.

Mr. HILDITCH has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, the History and Antiquities of Tamworth.

Mr. EDGEWORTH's work on Professional Education, which will form a quarto volume, is far advanced at the press, and may soon be expected.

Mr. SMITH, of Dublin, has nearly finished his History of the Germanic Empire, which will be speedily published in two volumes, 8vo.

Mr. JERNINGHAM will shortly publish a work, called The Alexandrian School; being a narrative of the character and writings of the first Christian professors in that city, with observations on the influence they still maintain over the established church.

Mr. P. THOMPSON, of Boston, will publish in the ensuing spring a small volume, embellished with engravings, to be entitled, The Stranger's Guide through Boston and its Environs.

In a few weeks will be published, the first part of a Treatise of Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutment and Embankment Walls, by Mr. S. WARE, architect. The author professes to show a simple mode of describing geometrically the catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line. Sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Salisbury Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, will be given, in corroboration of the principles advanced in the work.

Dr. DENNISON and Dr. BYAM DENNISON will commence their second Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at the London Hospital, on Monday, February the 6th.

Several correspondents have addressed us on the subject of the important military invention described in our Varieties for

for November, and it naturally excites surprise and indignation, that our army in Spain was not in possession of a species of ammunition which ensured destruction to any army, however numerous, which might be opposed to it. We have the authority of the first military commanders for this opinion. We are told, indeed, that General Beresford took Buenos Ayres with a single regiment by means of it; that Sir David Baird took the Cape by the same aid; and that Sir Arthur Wellesley found it equally efficacious at Vimiera, where an entire French regiment was swept away by it. The reason why the army of General Moore was not supplied with it at a time when it might have decided the fate of Europe, remains to be explained: but we fear "*there is something rotten in the state of Denmark.*" This invention of Lieutenant-Colonel Shrapnell, of the artillery, fulfils a prophecy of Frederic the Great, that the time would come when battles would cease to be decided by the musket or bayonet, but would depend in their issue solely on the artillery.

Dr. STANCLIFFE will commence, on the 2d of February, a course of eight Lectures on Chemistry, its principles and applications, at the King's Arms Room, 'Change Alley.

The Rev. Dr. VINCENT is preparing to publish the Greek text of Arrian's Indica and the Periplus, with a translation, to accompany his comments on those works.

The History of the Dissenters, by Messrs. BOGUE and BENNET, is in such forwardness, that the two first volumes may be very soon expected.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a History of Lynn, civil, ecclesiastical, commercial, biographical, political, and military, from its foundation, about the first age of the christian era, to the present time; interspersed with occasional remarks on such national occurrences as may serve to elucidate the real state of the town, and the manners, character, and condition, of the inhabitants at different periods; and prefaced by an account of its situation, harbour, rivers, inland navigation, the ancient and modern state of marsh land, Wisbeach, and the Fens, and whatever is most remarkable in other parts of the adjacent country.

Mr. SOUTHEY has in preparation a Romance in rhyme, founded on the mythology of the Hindoos, to be intitled, The Curse of Kehama.

The Rev. Mr. BELOE is proceeding with the fourth and fifth volumes of Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. At the end of the fifth will be given a general Index to the work.

A Life of the late Dr. BEDDOES has been undertaken, with the approbation of his family and friends, by Dr. STOCK, of Bristol.

The long-expected Reports of the Preventive Medical Institution at Bristol, have been left by Dr. Beddoes in some degree of forwardness. They will be completed and published as soon as possible by Mr. KŒNIG and Dr. STOCK. The former of these gentlemen has been surgeon to the institution since its commencement; and the latter has been connected with it since March, 1804.

Messrs. LEIGH and SOTHEBY will sell by auction, during this winter and succeeding spring, the following libraries and collections; of the time of each sale due notice will be given. 1. A very rare and curious collection of prints and books of prints, the property of a gentleman, well known as a literary amateur, containing some rare portraits, fine specimens of early masters, and a large collection of the works of Hieronymus Wierx, &c. 2. The large collection of botanical prints, drawings, and books of drawings, the property of the late Earl of Bute; comprising many hundred capital botanical drawings on paper and vellum; likewise all the plates, coloured and plain, of the botanical works then extant, forming a complete illustration of the *Species Plantarum*. 3. A select collection of books, in Greek, Latin, English, Italian, and Spanish, being a considerable part of the library of the Rev. Mr. Dutens. 4. The library of Dr. James Sims, of Finsbury-square. 5. The entire library of the late Earl of Clanricarde. 6. Part of the library of the late Lord Penrhyn. 7. The library of Sir Wm. Smyth, Bart. containing a very fine collection of classics, county histories, &c. many on large paper. 8. Dr. Kitchener's musical library, consisting of the complete works of the best composers; to which is added a small miscellaneous selection from his library. 9. The library of James Stevens, Esq. of Camerton, containing a very capital collection of books on natural history, &c.

The following is an extract of the report of the committee to the court of directors of the East India Company, dated 21st December, 1808, on the subject of the committee's visit to the college at Hertford,

ford, for the purpose of attending the close of the third examination of the students, and for distributing the gold medals and other prizes, awarded by the college council to the most meritorious and deserving students, for their superior attainments in the several branches of learning during the past year. The business commenced with the reading of two Essays, the one composed by Mr. Moloney, and the other by Mr. Stokes, on "the Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations."—The compositions of both these gentlemen were highly creditable to their abilities and information. Several of the students then gave specimens of their proficiency in Oriental learning, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Hindustanee languages. A list of the names of students who have distinguished themselves in Persian writing was then laid before the committee, and publicly announced; as was also a list of those who excelled by their progress in the French language. Specimens of drawing were likewise submitted to the inspection of the committee, who acquaint the court, that in all these branches of instruction, a degree of talent and industry has been displayed, equally honourable to the students and their teachers. The chairman previous to his presenting the prizes addressed the students. He expressed his gratification in performing the task which devolved on him, represented the importance of the stations which they would be called to fill in India, where merit would be the surest pledge of preferment; communicated to them as a stimulus to equal exertion the case of Mr. Sotheby, lately a student at the college here, and honoured with a gold medal at the examination of 1807 for his proficiency in Oriental learning, and who had since received from the governor-general in Bengal a similar mark of distinction for his superior attainments in the same branches there. The chairman then presented the prizes as awarded by the college council:—gold medals to Mr. Moloney for his essay; to Mr. Anderson, jun. for his proficiency in Sanscrit; to Mr. Palton, jun. for Persian; to Mr. Stokes, for classical literature; to Mr. Farish for mathematics; and to Mr. Stokes, for political economy, history, and law. Books were presented to Mr. Stokes and Mr. Russell for their essays on the above mentioned subject; to Mr. Sullivan, for his proficiency in theology, &c.; to Mr. Parks, Mr. Anderson, 3 *tertius*, and Mr. Carter, for Bengalee; Mr Stokes, Mr. Anderson, jun. Sir James Home, Bart. and Mr. Macween for Persian; to Sir James Home, Bart. and Mr. Young for Hindustanee; to Mr. Holland, Mr. Anderson, jun. Mr. Young, and Mr. Trail, for classical literature; to Mr. Anderson, jun. Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Chase, Mr. Haig, and Mr. Hyde, for mathematics; to Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Prinsep for political economy and history; and to Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Bayley, for law.—The report concludes, with expressions of the great satisfaction which the committee experienced at the proofs given at this examination, of the utility of the institution, and of the benefits likely to be derived from it to the company's service.

A species of wasp which builds its nests in trees has lately been observed in different parts of this country and was frequently met with during the last summer in different parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction, and is supposed to have been brought across the Atlantic into some of the ports on the western shore of the island, and is gradually spreading itself through the country. The trees on which the nests have been most frequently observed, are the gooseberry and currant, and an instance of it has been met with on the common elder, to which insects in general are averse. This species is smaller than the common wasp, but it is much less voracious, and less easily irritated.

At the meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, held on the 10th of December, the secretary read a communication from the Rev. JOHN FLEMING of Bressay, describing a narwhal or sea unicorn of the species denominated *Le Narwal Microcephale*, by La Cepède, which had been lately cast on shore alive, at Weisdale Sound, in Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands. The description was accompanied by a correct drawing of the animal, which is to be engraved. At the same meeting Dr. OGILVY, read a paper on the transition green stone of Fussnet, in East Lothian, which besides much valuable mineralogical information, contained a satisfactory answer to the query proposed some time ago by Professor Jameson, in regard to the geognostic relations of the rocks of this tract of country. The descriptions of the individual rocks and their general and peculiar geognostic relations

lations were detailed with ability; and the interest of the whole was increased by acute observations on the mode of examining and discriminating rocks—a subject of great importance, particularly to those who may be employed in examining the mineralogy of a country.

On the 12h and 19th of December, Mr. SOWERBY, author of British Mineralogy, delivered his long promised lecture on Chromatometry, at his house in Mead place, near the Asylum. This lecture, the object of which is, to point out a new and ingenious mode of ascertaining the arrangement, mixture, and measure of prismatic tints, and to shew their correspondence with material colours, was accompanied by an exhibition, in which the prismatic tints were produced, as from the sun, moon, and stars; the sun as seen from the different planets, and a productor, sixty feet long, measuring an infinite series: also the material and prismatic tints, forming mixtures in union, with the effect as from candles and flambeaus, and a sort of prismatic illumination, with different lustres from metals, &c. The whole was elucidated by apparatus of a new and original kind, which promises to assist the philosopher in greatly extending our knowledge on this subject. Mr. Sowerby continues to repeat the lecture every Monday, and has announced a work, illustrative of his discoveries.

Sir W. CLARGES, Bart. has constructed a life boat on an improved principle, the leading features of which, are, that she will not upset, sink, or be water-logged; that she affords cabin room, and is like a man of war's launch, well built for rowing, the oars not on a curve, but nearly in a right line and low to the water, of which she draws little. The description of this boat is as follows:—her length is thirty feet, her breadth ten, her depth three feet, six inches. The space between her timbers is fitted up with pine wood; this is done with a view to prevent the water lodging there: the pine wood is well caulked and paid; she is buoyed up by eight metal cases, four on each side; these are water tight, and independent of each other. They will serve to buoy up six tons, but all the buoyant parts of the boat, taken collectively will buoy up ten tons. The cases are securely decked over, and boarded at the sides with pine; there is a scuttle to each case, to put goods in; the edges are lined with baize; and over each scuttle, in the case, is one of wood of a larger size, the margin of which is lined in the same manner to exclude the water: between the cases are Norwegian balks, bolted to the bottom, fastened to each other by iron clamps, and decked over. The depth of her keel is nine inches below the garboard streak, the dead rising is four inches; her keel is narrow at the under part, and wide above, for the purpose of giving the timber a good bed, which will support the bolts, in case a necessity should arise to encounter sand-banks. In sailing over a bar, or in places where the water is shallow, the rudder will, with ease, draw up even with the keel, and when in deep water, it will let down easily, and with equal facility a foot below it, in consequence of which advantage the boat is found to steer remarkably well. The forecastle of the boat forms a cabin ten feet wide, six feet long, and four feet deep, into which women, children, and disabled persons may be put; it is amply supplied with air, by means of two copper ventilators; it is furnished besides with two grapnels, very proper to be thrown out on board a wreck, to ride by; the grapnel ropes will assist the sufferers to remove and escape from the wreck to the boat. She is likewise equipped with masts and sails, and is as manageable with them as any boat of her dimensions can possibly be: in a tempest, however, she must be dismasted and rowed by fourteen men, with oars, sixteen feet long, double banked; the men are all fastened to the thwarts by ropes, and cannot be washed from their seats. In his observations on this boat, Sir William says, "Having stated the leading features of my boat, I need not dwell on a few secondary points, which, however, it would be improper not to mention: these are her being provided with small ropes or lines fastened to hooks on the gun-wale, and each having a piece of cork painted red at the extremity; intended not only for persons who fall overboard, or swim froma wreck, to see and catch hold of, but to tow those for whom there may not be room in the boat; and her having a very powerful rudder. The copper cases, though affording additional security to those, who chuse to be at the expence, are no more a necessary point of my plan, than coppering her bottom. The wood work alone, if well executed and properly attended to, may be kept quite air-tight. If the assistance of cork were to be called in, it appears to me that it might be better applied than in the other boats, by filling the

the cases with cork jackets, to take to a crowded wreck; in going off to which the cases would not be wanted for any other purpose, and the jackets would not be an incumbrance. Every one must be aware of the importance of the side cabins or cases, for stowing valuable goods, from a richly laden vessel. A boat of this kind, but somewhat smaller dimensions, would be exceedingly useful to ships' on voyages of discovery; and, indeed, to any large vessels; as it would not only answer for wooding and watering, but is peculiarly adapted for excursions up rivers or small inlets of the sea, or exploring clusters of islands. As a pleasure boat she answers extremely well; and with respect to her safety, I can say that I have sailed in her from Brighton, round the Cornish coast to Conway, in North Wales, without any accident, though we experienced some very dreadful weather on the voyage."

Mr. Wm. Skrimshire, jun. has discovered a vegetable product of British growth, which, by particular management, may prove an excellent substitute for foreign coffee. This is the *iris pseudacorus*, flower de luce, or common yellow water flag, the seeds of which, being roasted in the same manner as coffee, very much resemble it in colour and flavour, but have something more of a saccharine odour, approaching to that of extract of liquorice. When carefully prepared they possess much more of the aroma of coffee than is to be found in any of the leguminous and gramineous seeds that have been treated in the same manner. Coffee made of these seeds is extremely wholesome and nutritious in the proportion of half an ounce or an ounce to a pint of boiling water.

The slate quarry, the property of the late Lord Penryn, situated on the side of a lofty mountain, within half a mile of the great post road from Capel Cerig, to Banger, is one of the greatest curiosities of Carnarvonshire. The solid masses of slate, dug from the summit to the base, are from 80 to 100 feet; and when the sun reflects his beams on its sides, it gives the finest prismatic colors imaginable. The dividing of the strata of slate from the main body, appears to the stranger beholding the workmen, a service of danger, particularly when they are employed in splitting the rock from the summit. This is effected by a small beam fastened to the top, with two ropes at each end, on which four, five, or six men frequently stand, and with their iron crows, and sledge-hammers, flake off the slate from the sides in pieces, from two to eight feet in thickness, and six to seven in length. In other places, the slate rock is divided by blasts from gunpowder. From the miners, the different pieces go to the persons who shape them. This is done on the spot, and when finished, they are put into small waggons that hold near half a ton each, and conveyed along an iron railway, which runs on a gentle declivity for two miles and a half, to Port Penryn, where they are shipped to Ireland, Scotland, and many parts of England. The slate produced from this quarry, is of a remarkably fine quality, a close texture, very light, and of a bright sea-green colour in general. It is broken into pieces of different sizes according to the various purposes for which they may be designed; such as grave-stones, chimney-pieces, and covering for houses. The first are prepared with a high polish, about six inches thick, and fit for the sculptor's hand; these are generally sold by the ton weight. Others are only half finished, to be used for stairs, horse-blocks, &c. They are left in that state to be formed according to the purposes for which they are wanted, and are also sold by the ton. The first are called imperial and are sold at about fifty-five shillings, and the latter at thirty shillings per ton. For the roofs of houses, are made three sorts, known by the denominations of duchesses, countesses, and ladies. The first measure twenty-four inches by twelve, and sell for six pounds per thousand; the second twenty inches by ten, and sell for four pounds per thousand; and ladies, sixteen inches by eight, sell for two pounds per thousand. At the port of Penryn, school slates are made and framed in a complete manner for use, and are exported in considerable quantities.

EAST INDIES.

To the various instances of spontaneous combustion, which are probably much more numerous than could be supposed, is to be added the following. The ship Albion, Captain James Robertson, was burned in December, 1807, at Whampoa in China, under these circumstances:—On the morning of the 4th, the company's treasure left Canton, and Captain Robertson proceeded down the river with a quantity of money belonging to the owners, but did not reach the ship till about six in the evening. In going over the gang-way he observed to the officers employed in receiving the treasure, of which upwards of a million and

a half

a half of dollars had been taken on board that there was a strong smell of fire. He went below to discover if possible, whence it proceeded, and finding the people at work in the main hatchway, inquired whether they perceived any smell of fire, to which they replied in the negative. The captain then went to the fore hatchway, uncovered it, and removed the hatches, when the flame burst forth with great fury as high as the main stay. He ordered the hatches to be put on again, and used every endeavour to extinguish the flames, but without effect. At three A.M. on the 5th, the ebb tide having made, she went over on her broad-side. The decks by this time were so much heated, as to oblige the people to quit her. At four P.M. she was completely burned to the water's edge. Such was the fury of the flames, that the treasure between decks was run into masses of from two to ten thousand dollars weight. Suspicion of misconduct or carelessness at first fell upon the people; but it was afterwards ascertained that the loss of the Albion, was occasioned by some paper umbrellas, received on board as cargo, packed up, but not thoroughly dry, having spontaneously caught fire in the hold.

AMERICA.

Accounts from Brazil state that the vaccine inoculation, first practised in St. Salvador, towards the close of 1804, has since been spread through all the provinces, by the orders of the Prince-regent. His royal highness appointed Dr. J. A. Barbosa to superintend and promote the new practice, and so beneficial have been its effects, that the small-pox, formerly very destructive there, has almost totally disappeared.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, 1808, to the 20th of January, 1809.

PHTHYSIS	5
Asthma	2
Febris	1
Cephalæa	1
Hæmoplysis	1
Chlorosis	3
Hypochondriasis	7
Anasarca	3
Morbi Cutanei	6
Asthenia	9
Catarrh	16

Five thousand four hundred deaths from consumption are recorded as having occurred within the bills of mortality during the last year:—a melancholy and decisive proof of the fatality and frequency of this encroaching disease, as well as its annual growth and endless ramifications. In spite of all other circumstances of fashion or atmosphere, which are calculated to urge on the propensity to phthysical complaints; in consequence of its hereditary nature, it cannot fail to become more prolific in every succeeding generation. Every phthysical parent communicates the danger at least, of disease to his offspring. Phthysis is often the only patrimony that is bequeathed:—an unenviable possession which may possibly be entailed upon perhaps an indefinite series of posterity. At the same time it ought to be known and practically considered, that it is only *tendencies* that are inherited, not actual malady; so that a man whose body and mind have been well educated, may be able to counteract the *original sin* of his consitution. We depend more upon what occurs after, than previously to our birth. What out of self-complacency we are apt to attribute to our fathers or our mothers, much more frequently arises from a feebleness of volition, a weakness of the will, from a careless indiscretion, or a too luxurious indulgence.

As for any farther particulars than have already been mentioned in these Reports, with regard to the cure or rather *care* of phthysis, for the latter is always necessary, although the former may be often impracticable, nothing on this occasion can be said without committing the crime of an idle and tiresome tautology. If the consumptively disposed are not sufficiently on their guard, they cannot be excused upon the ground of not having been sufficiently admonished.

Asthma is a complaint in consequence of its connection with the lungs, that appears to indicate a consanguinity with pulmonary disease; but in fact they are essentially dissimilar. Besides many other features of variety, the one is for the most part connected with an undue hope and hectic vivacity, whilst the other is in general accompanied with an hypochondriacal despondence, or an unreasonable

sonable dejection. How can we wonder that one under the actual agonies, or under the dreadful prospect, of an approaching paroxysm of asthma, should not be chearful, or even be composed. Asthmatics are often, perhaps more generally than others, men of mind and of manly energies. But there are feelings of pain which must get the better, for a time, of the sturdiest fortitude, and no man can be blamed for not enduring with tranquillity sufferings which are almost beyond the limit of human toleration.*

Bleeding, or the vein-evacuating system, as being too indiscriminate and profuse, the Reporter has frequently had occasion to reprobate; by the energy and decision of his remarks he has incurred some reproach, although not that of his own conscience. Every new day throws new light, and gives an additional flash of conviction upon the subject. Among the asthmatics more especially, any detraction of blood is inevitably followed by a diminution of strength, and too frequently by an entire dissolution of the faculties of vitality. This remark peculiarly applies to those who are far gone in life. To tap the sanguiferous system when the cask is well nigh exhausted, is a cruel and wasteful expenditure of that which is necessary to support even a feeble perpetuity of existence. Dr. Flower, who has concentrated in his little treatise almost all that can be usefully said on the subject of asthma, more than a hundred years ago, gave an opinion which harmonizes with and of course confirms my own. "Bleeding," he says, "though never so oft repeated, will not cure the asthmatic, but a little for the present relieve the straitness and suffocation. It is agreeable to young persons, but very prejudicial to old habituated asthmas, who at present are not much relieved thereby, but after some time they become cachectic."†

Cachectics, native or artificially manufactured debilities of the constitution, although they hold no specific rank in a medical nomenclature, occupy the largest space in the field of a physician's professional observation. Diseases that have acquired no name, and are incapable of any precise or discriminating definition, constitute the majority in the melancholy group of maladies.

Dropsy, alas! has fallen in several instances under the Reporter's care within the last few weeks. Dropsy is nearly allied to despair, and may be considered as the last step before the threshold of death.

In the presence of the Reporter, a plebeian illiterate patient of this class, conscious of his vicinity to the grave, breathed a confession, that he was ashamed of feeling "so much attached to this last rag of life."‡

Distempers of every, and more remarkably of this kind, originate in a great measure from excess in the luxuries of eating or of drinking, and perhaps quite as frequently from the former as from the latter. The former is the most frequent cause of abrupt dissolution, but they are both rival candidates for executing the rapid and premature destruction of the human frame. Hippocrates, one of our venerable fathers in medicine, tells us, that "he who eats and drinks little will have no disease." This axiom perhaps contains in itself more of the rashness of youth than the reason of age. But at any rate it must be confessed that inordinate gratification of every species must be followed by grievous calamity, and that to the inhabitants at least of this island, the fluid incentives to exhilaration is more dangerous than the effects which may arise from a more solid and substantial epicurism. Wine is perhaps more corrosive in its operation, and more perilous in its ultimate consequence, than any other superabundance of dietetical oppression.

Alchohol is bad aliment; and the more fearful diseases arise from spirituous excess. Dropsy, hypochondriasis, asthma, paralysis, and asthenia, are all members

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* An anonymous note lately received, though by no means unfriendly or unhandsome, animadverted upon my last Report, which stated some facts with regard to an asthmatic patient that applied to him for relief. But it should be announced and understood, that what was communicated concerning this individual, was not without his express permission, which the Reporter is in the habit of requesting from his patient, before he notices to the public any private communications.

† Treatise of the Asthma, by John Flower, M. D. p. 108.

‡ It is a remarkable coincidence, that Lord Orford, that *petit-maitre* in literature, has, in some part of his fashionable works, made use of an expression almost verbatim the same as that which was employed by our unlettered, and in every intellectual way uninformed and uncultivated, patient.

of the same family, children of the same cordials. The last scene of these maladies is often a partial or general dropsy, which, after having passed the tedious and fitful purgatory of pain, must inevitably lead to the calamitous conclusion of life.

"Nothing could be better adapted to apartments in which the orgies of Bacchus are celebrated, nothing more like to preserve those who unwittingly join in the celebration, than bloated dropsical figures, some overwhelmed by death-like languor, some starting out of their sleep under those horrors which water in the chest brings on, and others in one of those gasping fits which come on with greater and greater violence till the lungs are entirely overwhelmed by the increasing inundation." §

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, January 26, 1809.

§ Dr. Beddoes's Hygeïa.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

PRUSSIA.

THE King of Prussia transmitted the following letter on the 24th of December, 1808, to the Magistrates of Berlin:—

"Worthy, beloved, and faithful subjects, my provinces being evacuated by the French, my attention is now directed to the accomplishment of my heartfelt wish of returning to my capital of Berlin, with the Queen my spouse, and my family—an object which I have by all possible means endeavoured to attain since the conclusion of peace. I have given orders that the Constituted Authorities shall leave this place for Berlin, as soon as the districts on the other side of the Vistula have begun to breathe a little from the effect of the heavy burthens they have sustained in furnishing carriages and supplies, both before and during the evacuation of the country. This short interval I shall employ in a journey to St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the repeated friendly and urgent invitations, both verbally and by letter, of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. I shall expedite my journey, and hope within a few weeks, to revisit my provinces on the other side of the Vistula, to which I owe so many proofs of exemplary fidelity; and I shall in particular hasten my return to Berlin, to testify to my subjects of that city my gratitude for their firmness and good conduct, and to assure them of my attachment and satisfaction. I inform you hereof, and command you to notify the same to my loving and faithful citizens of that city; and I am your loving Sovereign.

"Frederic William."

SPAIN.

Thirteenth Bulletin of the French Army.

St. Martin, near Madrid, Dec. 2.—On the 29th ult. the head-quarters of the Emperor were removed to the village of Bouzcaullas. On the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Belluna presented himself at the foot of Samosierra. A division of 13,000 men of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the mountains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable. They had entrenched themselves in the narrow passage called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon. The 9th light infantry marched upon the right, the 96th upon the causeway, and the 24th followed, by the side of the heights on the left. Gen. Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway.

The action commenced by the firing of musketry and cannon. A charge made by General Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the affair. It was a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guard. Cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and 16 have been wounded, among the latter is Captain Dzievanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe; sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kind of baggage, the military chests of the regiments, are the fruits of this brilliant affair; among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, of the corps of the Spanish division; all the soldiers would have been taken if they had not thrown away their arms and dispersed in the mountains.

On the 1st of December, the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Saint Augustin, and on the 2d, the Duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before the 3d.—The intelligence which we hitherto received, led us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricadoed.—The weather is very fine.

Fourteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 5.—The 2d at noon, his Majesty arrived in person on the heights which

which impend over Madrid, on which were already placed the divisions of dragoons of Generals Latour Maubourg, and Lahoussaye, and the imperial horse-guards. The anniversary of the coronation, that epoch which has signalized so many days for ever fortunate for France, awakened in all hearts the most agreeable recollections, and inspired all the troops with an enthusiam which manifested itself in a thousand exclamations. The weather was beautiful, and like that enjoyed in France in the month of May. The Marshal Duke of Istria sent to summon the town, where a military junta was formed, under the presidency of Marquis of Castelar, who had under his orders General Morla, Captain-General of Andalusia, and Inspector-General of Artillery.—The town contained a number of armed peasants, assembled from all quarters, 6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men were in arms.—Their cries were heard on every side; the bells of 200 churches rung altogether; and every thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness. The general of the troops of the line appeared at the advanced posts to answer the summons of the Duke of Istria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks, and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of September. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose women, children, and old men, to the horrors of an assault, he manifested secretly the grief with which he was penetrated; he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him. No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried, when they saw him write down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The Aid-de-camp of the Duke of Istria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general. A little time after, some deserters from the Walloon guards came to the camp. Their depositions convinced us that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence; and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible.

The Marquis of Perales, a reputable man, who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be remade; 3 or 4,000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be open to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was still three leagues from Madrid. The Emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital.

At seven o'clock the division Lapissi of the corps of the Duke of Belluna arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The Emperor ordered the General of Brigade Moison to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the General of Brigade Lauriston to support him in the enterprize, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards. The sharp-shooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some houses, and in particular of the grand cemetry. At the first fire, the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The Duke of Belluna employed all the night in placing his artillery in the posts designed for the attack. At midnight the Prince of Neufchatel sent to Madrid a Spanish Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, who had been taken at Samosierra, and who saw with affright the obstinacy of his fellow citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the third at nine in the morning, the same flag of truce returned to the head-quarters with the letter No. 2. But the General of Brigade Lenamont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 30 pieces of artiliery, and had commenced a very smart fire, which made a breach in the walls of the Retiro. The sharp-shooters of the division of Villatte having passed the breach, their battalion followed them, and in less than a quarter of an hour 1000 men, who defended the Retiro, were knocked on the head.

The Palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatory, of the porcelaine manufactory, of the grand barrack, the hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops. On another side, 20 pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and attracted the attention of the enemy by a false attack.

The enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted; a more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The Emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharp-shooters advanced, and the Emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At eleven o'clock the Prince of Neufchatel wrote the annexed letter, No. 3. His Majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.

A but.

A butcher's boy of Estremadura, who commanded one of the gates, had the audacity to require that the Duke of Istria should go himself into the town with his eyes blindfolded. General Montbrun rejected this presumptive demand with indignation. He was immediately surrounded, and effected his escape only by drawing his sword. He narrowly escaped falling a victim to the imprudence with which he had forgot that he had not to make war with civilized enemies.

At five o'clock General Morla, one of the Members of the Military Junta, and Don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the Major General. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion, that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants, and the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The Major-General presented the Deputies to the Emperor and King, who addressed them thus:—

"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquillity and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the clergy, the heads of the convents, the alcaides, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian Ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public-streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general, had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that general?—It well became you, Sir, to talk of pillage, you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers!—What right had you to hold such language elsewhere?—The expectation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the Laws of Nations. They have complained of the Convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization: it is placing ourselves on a footing with a banditti of the desart. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation, you who violated that of Baylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Espinosa, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honour and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock to morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword."

This speech of the Emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, the certainty that he commanded in person, the losses sustained during the preceding day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops retired to a distance. At ten o'clock Gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed.

From this moment, men, women, and children, spread themselves about the streets in perfect security. The shops were open till eleven o'clock. All the citizens set themselves to destroy the barricades and repave the streets, the Monks returned into their Convents, and in a few hours Madrid presented the most extraordinary contrast, a contrast inexplicable to those unaccustomed to the manners of great towns. So many men, who cannot conceal from themselves what they would have done in similar circumstances, express their astonishment at the generosity of the French. Fifty thousand stand of arms have been given up, and 100 pieces of cannon have been collected at the Retiro. The anguish in which the inhabitants of this wretched city have lived for these four months cannot be described. The Junta was without influence; the most ignorant and maddest of men had all the power in their hands, and the people at every instant massacred, or threatened with the gallows, their Magistrates and their Generals.

The General of Brigade Maison has been wounded. General Bruyere, who advanced imprudently the moment the firing ceased, has been killed. Twelve soldiers have been killed, and fifty wounded. This loss, so trifling for an event of so much importance, is owing to the smallness of the number of troops suffered to engage: it is owing besides, we must say, to the extreme cowardice of all those who had arms in their hands against us.

The artillery, according to its usual custom, has done great services. Ten thousand fugitives who had escaped from Burgos and Samosierra, and the second division of the Army of

of Reserve, were on the 3d within three leagues of Madrid; but being charged by a picquet of Dragoons, they fled, abandoning 46 pieces of cannon, and 60 caissons.

A meritorious trait cited—An old General retired from the service, and aged eighty years, was in his house at Madrid, near the street of Alcala—a French Officer entered, and took up his quarters there, with his party. This respectable old man appeared before him, holding a young girl by the hand, and said, "I am an old soldier—I know the rights and licentiousness of war—there is my daughter—I give her 900,000 livres for her portion—save her honour, and be her husband." The young Officer took the old man, his family, and his house, under his protection. How culpable are they who expose so many peaceful citizens, so many unfortunate inhabitants of a great capital, to so many misfortunes.

The Duke of Dantzic arrived at Segovia on the 3d. The Duke of Istria is gone in pursuit of the division of Pena, which having escaped from the battle of Tudela, took the route of Guadalaxara. Florida Blanca, and the Junta, had fled to Toledo. They did not think themselves in safety in that town neither, and have gone to take refuge with the English

The conduct of the English is shameful. On the 20th November they were at the Escurial to the number of 6000 men. They passed some days there. They pretended they would do nothing less than pass the Pyrenees, and come to the Garonne. Their troops are very fine and well disciplined. The confidence with which they had inspired the Spaniards is inconceivable. Some hoped that this division would go to Samosierra; others, that it would come to defend the capital of so dear an ally. Scarcely were they informed that the Emperor was at Samosierra, when the English troops beat a retreat on the Escurial. From thence, combining their march with the division which was at Salamanca, they have taken their course towards the sea. "Arms, powder, and clothing they have given to us," said a Spaniard, "but their soldiers came only to excite us, to lead us astray, and to abandon us in the critical moment,"—"But are you ignorant," answered the French Officer, "of the most recent facts of our history? What have they done for the Stadtholder, for Sardinia, for Austria? What have they done recently for Russia? What have they done still more recently for Sweden? They every where foment war; they distribute arms like poison; but they shed their blood only for their direct and personal interests. Expect nothing else from their selfishness." "Still," replied the Spaniard, "their cause was ours. Forty thousand English added to our forces at Tudela, and Espinosa, might have balanced the fortune of the war, and saved Portugal. But at present, when our army of Blake on the left; that of the centre, and that of Arragon on the right, are destroyed; that Spain is almost entirely conquered, and that reason is about to complete its submission, what is to become of Portugal? It is not at Lisbon that the English ought to defend themselves, they ought to have done so at Espinosa, at Burgos, at Tudela, at Samosierra, and before Madrid."

No. 1.—To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.

"*Before Madrid, Dec. 3*, 1808.—The circumstances of war having conducted the French army to the gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it right, and conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, Monsieur General, not to expose a town so important to all the horrors of an assault, nor to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims of the evils of war. Wishing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation, I send you the present summons by one of your Officers who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive, Monsieur General, the assurances of my high consideration.

"Major Gen. ALEX. BERTHIER."

No. 2.—To his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel.

"It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most Serene Signior, to consult, previous to my giving a categorical answer to your Highness, the constituted authorities of my Court, and, moreover, to ascertain the dispositions of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes I intreat your Highness to grant, for this day, a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties; assuring you that early in the morning, or this night, I will send a General Officer with my answer to your Highness and that I profess to you all the consideration due to your rank. MARQUIS CASTELAR."

"*Madrid, 3d December* 1808."

No. 3.—To the General commanding in Madrid.

"*Imperial Camp before Madrid.*—Monsieur General Castelar—To defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His Majesty authorises me to send you a second summons.—Immense batteries are mounted; mines are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; colums of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharp-shooters have made themselves masters; but the Emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack till two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceable inhabitants; for its Ministers; in fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send Commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town. Accept, Mons. General, &c. Major-Gen. ALEX. BERTHIER."

Dec. 4, 11 A.M.

Fifteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—This Bulletin contains particulars of several Officers who had distinguished

guished themselves, with their several promotions. It then states, that Gen. Lubienski had, on the 2d, reconnoitred the remains of the army of Castanos, near Guadalaxara, under the command of Gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the Central Junta.—Then follows a long tirade against the Duke Del Infantado, which ends with stating, that "he will lose his titles, his property valued at 2,000,000 livres a-year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honour and their country to the injustice of their cause."

The Bulletin continues: "As soon as the report of Count Lubienski was known, the Duke of Istria put himself in motion with 16 squadrons, to observe the enemy. The Duke of Belluna followed with the infantry. The Duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made 500 prisoners. The General of Division Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The The enemy were put to flight, and these troops were immediately sent in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia. The General of Division Lahoussaye entered the Escurial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the Convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack."—Then follows further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which that city was taken possession of, &c. A French soldier found guilty of plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square.—The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The "King of Spain" (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops, from the Spanish army; one the Royal Foreigners, and the other that of Reding the younger, a Swiss General of a very different character from that of the Spanish General of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidossa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business almost completely settled.

Sixteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—This Bulletin begins with the praises and rewards of distinguished Officers. The General of Division, Ruffin, having passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocara, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the Army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca. The divisions of cavalry of Generals Lasalle and Milhaud were directed to march on Portugal by Zalavera de la Reyna. His Majesty wished to spare Saragossa till Madrid had surrendered; but if that town would be obstinate enough to make resistance, mines and bombs should bring it to reason. The English fly on every side. The division of Lasalle has, however, fallen in with 16 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were stragglers, or such who had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the siege of Rosas, in Catalonia, which had not surrendered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About 400 Englishmen, who had landed, were killed or driven into the sea by an Italian regiment. An attack made by the Spaniards on the Huora, was repulsed with loss.

Seventeenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 10.—His Majesty reviewed yesterday on the Prado the Duke of Dantzic's corps, which arrived the day before yesterday at Madrid. He expressed his satisfaction at these brave troops. To-day he reviewed the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, forming the division commanded by Gen. Leval. The regiments of Nassau and Baden behaved well. The regiment of Hesse Darmstadt did not sustain the reputation of the troops of that country. The Colonel and Major appear to be men of moderate talents.

The Duke of Istria set off on the 5th for Guadalaxera. He scoured the whole road from Saragossa and Valencia, made 500 prisoners, and took a great deal of baggage. At Baston a battalion of 500 men, summoned by the cavalry, were broken in upon.—The enemy's army, beaten at Tudela and Catalayud, abandoned by its Generals and a great number of soldiers, was reduced to 6000 men.—On the 8th, at midnight, the Duke of Istria attacked at Santa Cruz, a corps which covered the flight of the enemy's army. That corps was closely pursued and a thousand prisoners taken. It wished to throw itself into Andalusia by Madridego. It appears to have been forced to disperse in the mountains of Cuenca.

Eighteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 12.—The Central Junta of Spain had but little power; the greater part of the provinces paid it little submission, and all of them deprived it of the administration of the finances. It was under the influence of the lowest class of the people; it was governed by the minority. Florida Blanca was without any credit. The Junta was under the controul of two men, the one named Lorenzo Calvo, a grocer of Saragossa, who had in a few months obtained the title of Excellency: he is one of those violent men who appear in revolutions: his honesty was more than suspected. The other is called Tilly, formerly condemned to the gallows as a thief, the younger brother of a man of the name of Gusman, who formerly played a part under Robespierre during the reign of terror. As soon as any of the Members of the Junta opposed the violent measures that were proposed, these two wretches immediately called out "Treason," and immediately a mob was collected under the windows of Aranjuez. The extravagance and wickedness of these dangerous men manifested itself upon all occasions. As soon as they learnt that the

Emperor

Emperor was at Burgos, and he would soon be at Madrid, they published a declaration of war against France, replete with insults and folly.

On the 11th, when the General of Division Lasalle, who was pursuing the enemy, arrived at Talavera de la Reyna, where the English had triumphantly passed ten days before; saying they were going to relieve the capital, a frightful spectacle met the eyes of the French A body clothed in the uniform of a Spanish General, was suspended from a gallows, and pierced with a thousand bullets. It was General Banito San Jean, whom his soldiers in their terror, and as an excuse for their cowardice, cruelly sacrificed —The Bishops of Leon and Astorga, and a great number of Ecclesiastics, distinguished themselves by their good conduct and their apostolic virtues. The general pardon offered by the Emperor has produced a great effect. The abolition of the duties odious to the people, and contrary to the prosperity of the state, and the measures which leave the numerous class of Monks no longer any uncertainty respecting their lot, produced a good effect.

The general animadversion is against the English. The peasants say, in their language, that at the approach of the French the English went away to mount their wooden horses (ships).

Nineteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—Rosas surrendered on the 6th by capitulation. Two thousand men have been made prisoners. A considerable quantity of artillery was found in the place. Six English ships of the line, which were at anchor in the harbour, would not carry away the garrison.

The Emperor this day reviewed the whole of the united troops of the Duke of Dantzic, beyond the bridge of Segovia. Sebastiani's Division has marched for Talavera de la Reyna.

The breaking up of the Spanish troops is observed on every side. The new levies which were attempted to be raised disperse on all sides and return to their homes.

The details which we learn from the Spaniards respecting the Central Junta are all of a nature to place them in the most ridiculous point of view. That Assembly has already become an object of contempt with all Europe. Its Members, to the number of 86, have bestowed upon themselves titles and ribbons of every sort, and an annual allowance of 60,000 livres. Florida Blanca was a real man of straw: he is now ashamed of the dishonour he has brought upon his old age. As usually happens in such assemblies, two or three persons domineer over all the rest, and these two or three persons were in the pay of England. The opinion held by the city of Madrid respecting the Junta is notorious: they are as much the object of the mockery and derision as they are of the detestation of the inhabitants of the capital.

Never was there so fine a December: it is like the beginning of Spring. The Emperor avails himself of the fine weather to remain in the country, one league from Madrid.

Twentieth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—His Majesty this day reviewed the army which is at Madrid, with all its equipage and appointments. Sixty thousand men, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 1500 carts loaded with biscuit and brandy, formed an assemblage formidable in every respect. The right of the army was stationed on Charmartin, and the left stretched beyond Madrid.

The Duke of Belluna still continues at Toledo with the whole of his corps.

The Duke of Dantzic, with the whole of his corps, still continues at Talavera de la Reyna.

The 8th corps has arrived at Burgos.

General St. Cyr is forming a junction at Barcelona with General Duhesme.

Our posts of cavalry are clearing the roads to the borders of Andalusia.

The Emperor has given the army a few days of repose.

Very fine fortifications are carrying on upon the heights of Madrid. Six thousand men are employed on these works.

The small besieging train, composed of 24 pounders and of small mortars, is arrived.

There has been found at Talavera de la Reyna, about 50 men in the hospitals, two or three hundred saddles, and some remains of magazines belonging to the English troops.

Some detachments of cavalry have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Valadolid.—This is the first symptom of existence which the English have indicated. Their sick and their deserters are in great number. On the 13th of December their army was still at Salamanca. Such distinguished self denial; such a singular state of immobility for the last six successive weeks, must be acknowledged to have the appearance of something very extraordinary.

His Majesty enjoys the most perfect state of health.

Twenty-First Bulletin.

This bulletin begins with an account of the entrance of the English into Spain, on the 29th October, and gives a detail of our operations to the taking of General Lefebvre, on the 29th December.

On the 28th December, Bonaparte's headquarters were at Valderas, the Marshal Soult at Mancilla, and the Marshal Ney at Villafer.

The weather is very bad: we suffer, but the English suffer more.

Twenty Second Bulletin.

Benevente, Dec. 21.—The head-quarters of the French were here yesterday. The Marshal Bessieres passed through Benevente on the 30th, at night, and pursued the enemy to Puente. The flight of the English is so quick, that they leave their sick and wounded in the hospitals, and shoot their horses that were fatigued or wounded—they have also been obliged to burn a superb magazine of clothing, &c.

All

All the Germans in the service of the English desert. The French army will be this evening at Astorga, and near the confines of Gallicia.

Twenty Third Bulletin.

Benevente, Jan. 1.—Marshal Soult arrived at Mancilla on the 30th, which was occupied by the enemy's left wing under Romana.

General Franceschi overthrew them with a single charge—killed many; they lost one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, 50 Officers and 1500 men.

On the 31st, Marshal Soult entered Inson.

Marshal Bessieres, with 900 cavalry, is pursuing the English—we have taken 200 waggons of baggage left on the road to Astorga—Romana's remains have thrown themselves into Astorga.

General St. Cyr has joined General Dubesme. That junction has raised his army to 40,000. The King of Spain has gone to Aranjuez, in order to review the first corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluna.

Twenty Fourth Bulletin.

Astorga, Jan 2.—The Emperor arrived here on the 1st. The road from Benevente to Astorga is covered with dead English horses, waggons, and caissons.

On the road from Astorga to Villafranca, General Colbert, commanding the advanced guard, made 2000 prisoners.

The Emperor has charged the Duke of Dalmatia with the glorious mission of pursuing the English to their point of embarkation, and of throwing them into the sea.

General St. Cyr has entered Barcelona; the Dukes of Cornegliano and Treviso have invested Saragossa, and taken possession of Monte Terrero with little loss.

General Sebastiani, having passed the Tagus on the 24th, at Arzobispo, has attacked and routed the remains of the Estremaduran army. General Valence has passed the Tagus over the bridge of Almaraz.

Coruna, Jan 6.—The retreat of the English army is confirmed. At twelve o'clock yesterday, the army had assembled at Lugo, with the exception of General Fraser's division, which had made a considerable advance towards Vigo, but was ordered to fall back to the assistance of the main body, a battle being hourly expected. Benevente has been burnt, and the French threaten Astorga with the same fate. At both these places English prisoners have been murdered by Bonaparte.

Previous to the assembling of the English at Lugo, the cavalry which covered the retreat, assisted by the flying artillery, had thrice repulsed a column of the enemy, consisting of 2000 cavalry, and rendered it competely incompetent to act again by itself.

Jan. 9.—The staff equipage of the English arrived here on the 7th, but the head quarters of the army are still at Lugo. On the afternoon of the 6th, the enemy made a partial attack on the English position, but were repulsed with the loss of about 500 men, that of the English being but trifling.

The sea-batteries here have been dismantled, in order that they might not furnish the enemy with means of annoyance. The enemy have two columns on their march to Portugal, one for Lisbon by Estremadura and Elvas, the other had reached Zamora on the 15th, on its way to Oporto.

Jan. 13.—The whole of the English army effected a retreat to this place and its vicinity on the 11th in the evening. Gen. Beresford, however, occupies the heights near Betanzos, with a corps of about 5000 men, who are busily employed in fortifying that position.

Whilst at Lugo, Sir J. Moore drew up his army in order of battle, inviting the attack of the enemy, which was, however, declined by him.

The Governor of Lugo has reported, under date of the 7th inst. that on the 6th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at a league's distance from that town, the English troops were engaged with the advanced parties of the enemy; but the latter were repulsed, and the former shew no inclination of maintaining themselves in that position.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatches, from which the following are extracts, were, on the 8th of Jan. received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Moore, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces employed in Spain.

Benevente, Dec. 28, 1808.

Since I had the honour to address you upon the 16th, from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information that I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana, with about 16,000 men, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carrion.

The army was ordered to march in two columns at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At six o'clock that evening, I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.

The next morning Lieut.-Gen. Hope, with his own division and that of Lieut.-Gen. Fraser,

Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent Sir D. Baird with his division to pass the river Valmira and followed Lieut.-Gen. Hope on the 25th with the reserve and the Light Brigades, by Majorga, Valderas, to Benevente. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed the reserve on the 26th; both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continued our march on Astorga. Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on; Sir D. Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry to give us notice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up; but they are near, and the cavalry is round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained by their spirit and enterprise an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

The diversion made by our march to Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advanced guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every thing disposeable is now turned in this direction.

The only part of the army which has hitherto been engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and is it impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your Lordship in my letter of the 16th, the success Brigadier-General Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his killing or taking different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of six or seven hundred cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th Hussars. The tenth marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget with the 15th endeavoured to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrol, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels and eleven officers, with the loss on our part of six or eight men, and perhaps 20 wounded.

There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed; this since we begun our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took above 100 prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders: Lord Paget and Brigadier-Gen. Stewart.

Astorga, Dec. 31.

I arrived here yesterday. Major-Gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on Lugo. Lieut.-Gen. Hope, with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by Sir D. Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Penferada. I shall follow, with the reserve and cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or to-morrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Bonaparte's Guards passed the river at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brigadier-Gen. Stewart, at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their Colonel, a General of Division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men.

The affair was well contested. The numbers with which Brigadier-Gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in the army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose, for your Lordship's satisfaction, Lord Paget's Report of it.

Benevente, Dec. 29.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that about nine o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night, under Lieut.-Colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts. I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of Imperial Guards formed and skirmishing with the picquets and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th hussars, who having arrived, Brigadier-Gen. Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the picquets, and with the utmost gallantry attacked. The 10th hussars supported in the most perfect order.

The result of the affair, so far as I have yet been able to collect, is about 30 killed, and 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieut.-Colonel Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night picquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the General of Division Lefebvre (who commands the cavalry of the Imperial Guard), and two Captains. Our loss is I fear nearly 50 men killed and wounded. I will send

send a return the moment I can collect the reports. I have the honour to be, &c.

PAGET, Lieut.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Moore, K.B.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Baniza. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of Capt. Donovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

On the 24th of January, the Honourable Captain Hope arrived in Downing-street with a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, at Sea, January 18, 1809.

MY LORD—By the much lamented death of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieutenant General Hope who succeeded to the Command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The Hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna,
SIR, *January* 18, 1809.

In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th instant.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of the line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position which on the morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division which occupied the right of your position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the Commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention. The Major-General, having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of lieutenant-General Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-general Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-general Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the second battalion of the 14th regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst

whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the picquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from their numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitted exertion of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Rear Admiral de Courcy, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other Agents for Transports, the whole of the army was embarked, with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-General Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day-light.

The Brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place; there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Major-General Beresford, with the zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been atchieved at the termination of a long and harrassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than, owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British troops from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major Generals Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith; and the brigade of guards under Major General Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate

immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill and Colonel Catlin Cranford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment. From Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Quarter Master General, and the officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier General Clinton, Adjutant General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier General Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several Officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Winch, 4th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, 59th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheared by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut.-Gen.

To Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, &c.

The following copy of a letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant, was received at the Admiralty-office, Jan. 24, 1809.

January 17, 1809.

SIR—Having it in design to detach the Cossack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war, as per margin*, and transports, under the orders of Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th inst. The Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of three thousand five hundred men, that had taken that route under the Generals Alten and Crawford.

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At three P.M an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports..

The weather is now tempestuous; and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear guard are embarked; consisting perhaps at the present moment of two thousand six hundred men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

beach,

beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light-house; and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

January 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commissioner Bowen, the Captains and other officers of the Navy, the agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports, having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitted. I have the honour to be, &c.

M. De Courcy.

On Thursday, January 19, the House of Lords met pursuant to prorogation, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Camden, and the Duke of Montrose took their seats in their robes upon the woolsack, as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons being in attendance, the Chancellor delivered the following Speech from his Majesty:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty, to state to you, that his Majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his Majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

We are to acquaint you, that his Majesty has directed to be laid before you, Copies of the Proposals for opening a Negociation, which were transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth; and of the Correspondence which thereupon took place with the Government of Russia and of France; together with the Declaration issued by his Majesty's command on the termination of that Correspondence.

His Majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his Majesty, when it was required that his Majesty should consent to commence the Negociation, by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemny espoused.

We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish Government the Strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate Monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish Nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a Treaty of Alliance; which Treaty, so soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us to state to you, that while his Majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the atchievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his Ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an Armistice and Convention, of some of the Articles of which his Majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

We are to express to you his Majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the King of Sweden. That Monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for Negociation to which the Government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provisions of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the War may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such Supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

His Majesty feels assured it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the ene-

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my for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his Kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are directed to inform you that the measure adopted by Parliament in the last Session, for establishing a Local Militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the Country.

We have received his Majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his Majesty may be better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and with the interest of his Allies, of Europe, and of the world.

Correspondence between the British, Russian, and French Governments; in consequence of the Overtures received from Erfurth; presented by his Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament.

Letter from Count NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF, to Mr. Secretary CANNING, dated Erfurth, 30th September (12th October), 1808. Received October 21.

SIR—I send to your Excellency a letter which the Emperors of Russia and France wrote to his Majesty the King of England. The Emperor of Russia flatters himself that England will feel the grandeur and the sincerity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer to the overture which has been made by Admiral Saumarez. The union of the two empires is beyond the reach of all change, and the two Emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His majesty has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries, who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian ambassador at Paris. The Plenipotentiaries named by the Emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the continent, to which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and his allies have been sent.

In respect to the bases of the negotiation, their Imperial majesty's see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

Count NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of all the RUSSIAS, and BONAPARTE, to his MAJESTY, dated Erfurth, 12th October, 1808. Received October 21.

SIRE—Les circonstances actuelles de l'Europe nous ont réunis à Erfurt. Notre première penxée est de céder au vœu et aus besoins de tous les peuples, et de chercher par une prompte pacification avec votre majesté, le remède le plus efficace aux malheurs qui pèsent sur toutes les nations. Nous en faisons connoitre notre sincère désir à votre majesté par cette présente lettre.—La guerre longue et sanglante qui a dechiré le Continent est terminée, sans qu'elle puisse se renouveller. Beaucoup de changemens ont eu lieu en Europe; beaucoups d'etats ont été bouleversés. Le cause en est dans l'etat d'agitation et de malheur où la cessation du commerce maritime a placé ses plus grands peuples. De plus grands changemens encore peuvent avoir lieu, et tous contraires à la politique de la nation Angloise. La paix est donc à la fois dans l'intérêt des peuples du Continent, comme dans l'intérêt des peuples de la Grande Bretagne.—Nous nous réunissons pour prier votre majesté d'écouter la voix de l'humanité, en faisant taire celle des passions, de chercher avec l'intention d'y parvenir, à concilier tous les intérêts, et par la garantir toutes les puissances qui existent, et assurer le bonheur de l'Europe et de cette génération à la tête de laquelle la Providence nous a placé.

(Signe) ALEXANDRE.—NAPOLEON.

TRANSLATION.

SIRE—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wish and the wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the Continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the Continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain.

We unite in entreating your majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conci-

liate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and so insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.—NAPOLEON.

Letter from M. DE CHAMPAGNY to Mr. Secretary CANNING, dated Erfurth, October 12, 1808. Received October 21.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit to your excellency a letter which the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of all the Russias wrote to his Britannic majesty. The grandeur and the sincerity of this step will, without doubt, be felt. That cannot be attributed to weakness, which is the result of the intimate connection between the two greatest sovereigns of the Continent, united for peace as well as for war.

His majesty the Emperor has commanded me to make known to your excellency, that he has nominated plenipotentiaries, who will repair to that city on the Continent to which his majesty the King of Great Britain and his allies shall send their plenipotentiaries. With respect to the basis of the negotiation, their majesties are disposed to adopt those formerly proposed by England herself, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and any other basis founded upon justice, and the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

CHAMPAGNY.

Letter from Mr. Secretary CANNING, to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, dated Foreign Office, 28th October, 1808.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the two letters which his excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurth, I have received his majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him, by the official note which I have the honour to enclose to your excellency.

However desirous his majesty might be to reply directly to his majesty the Emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel, sir, that, from the unusual manner in which the letters signed by his imperial majesty were drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his majesty will hasten to communicate to his majesty the King of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him.

Your excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France acknowledges the government of Spain as party to any negociation.

That such is the intention of the Emperor of Russia, his majesty cannot doubt.

His majesty recollects with satisfaction the lively interest which his imperial majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his imperial majesty cannot have been induced to sanction by his concurrence, or by his approbation, usurpations, the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate sovereigns.

As soon as the answers on this point shall have been received, and as soon as his majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the King of Sweden, and those of the government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of Count Romanzoff.

GEORGE CANNING.

Letter from Mr. Secretary CANNING to M. de CHAMPAGNY, dated Foreign Office, 28th October, 1808.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the two letters which your excellency transmitted to me from Erfurth, one of which was addressed to his majesty, I have received his majesty's commands to return, in answer to that letter, the official note which I have the honour herewith to enclose.

I am commanded to add, that his majesty will lose no time in communicating to the king of Sweden and to the government of Spain the proposals which have been made to his majesty.

Your excellency will see the necessity of an assurance being immediately afforded to his majesty, that the admission of the government of Spain as a party to the negociation is understood and agreed to by France.

After the answer of your excellency upon this point shall have been received, and so soon as his majesty shall be in possession of the sentiments of the King of Sweden and of the government of Spain, I shall receive his majesty's commands to communicate with your excellency on the remaining points of your letter.

GEORGE CANNING.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The king has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negociations for a general peace, on terms consistent with the honour of his majesty's crown, with fidelity to his engagement, and with the permanent repose and security of Europe. His majesty repeats that declaration.

If the condition of the Continent be one of agitation and of wretchedness; if many states have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion; it is a consolation to the

the king to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatened for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his majesty. The king is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of Great Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse, although his majesty cannot be expected to hear, with unqualified regret, that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors, or its instruments, yet is it neither in the disposition of his majesty, nor in the character of the people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His majesty anxiously desires the termination of the sufferings of the Continent.

The war in which his majesty is engaged, was entered into by his majesty for the immediate object of national safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honourable means of terminating it have hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self-defence, new obligations have been imposed upon his majesty, in behalf of powers whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his majesty, or who have solicited his majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence.

The interests of the crown of Portugal and of his Sicilian majesty are confided to his majesty's friendship and protection.

With the King of Sweden his majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their counsels for peace as well as for war.

To Spain his majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred, and not less binding, upon his majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties.

His majesty, therefore, assumes that, in an overture made to his majesty for entering into negociations for a general peace, the relations subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and that the government acting in the name of his catholic majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is understood to be a party to any negociation in which his majesty is invited to engage.

GEORGE CANNING.

THE RUSSIAN ANSWER.

The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honour to reply to the Note of the 28th October, signed by Mr. Canning, secretary of state for foreign affairs to his majesty the King of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris.

That the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England to a Congress cannot be a point of difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it.

But this principle by no means extends to the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents: the emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance, has been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the King Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic Majesty, that he was united with the emperor of the French for peace as well as for war, and his Imperial Majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided it be just, honourable, and equal for all parties.

The undersigned sees with pleasure, that, in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a Congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect, from that which his Britannic Majesty has himself confided to the two emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain.

After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interests of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general: humanity commands it; and such a desire, surely, cannot be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic Majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity.

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the emperor, his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent which his Britannic Majesty may please to point out; to admit to the Congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain; to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective power of the belligerent parties: in fine, to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honour, justice, and equality.

The undersigned has the honour to renew to his excellency, Mr. Canning, the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

Count NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

THE FRENCH ANSWER.

The undersigned has laid before the emperor, his master, the note of his excellency Mr. Canning.

If

If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the Continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace,

The two emperors had flattered themſelves that the object of their meaſure would not have been miſinterpreted in London. Could the Engliſh miniſtry have aſcribed it to weakneſs or neceſſity, when every impartial ſtateſman muſt recognize, in the ſpirit of peace and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteriſtics of power and true greatneſs? France and Ruſſia can carry on the war ſo long as the court of London ſhall not recur to juſt and equitable diſpoſitions; and they are reſolved to do ſo.

How is it poſſible for the French government to entertain the propoſal which has been made to it, of admitting to the negociation the Spaniſh inſurgents? What would the Engliſh government have ſaid, had it been propoſed to them to admit the Catholic inſurgents of Ireland? France, without having any treaties with them, has been in communication with them, has made them promiſes, and has frequently ſent them ſuccours. Could ſuch a propoſal have found place in a note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good underſtanding?

England will find herſelf under a ſtrange miſtake, if, contrary to the experience of the paſt, ſhe ſtill entertains the idea of contending ſucceſsfully upon the Continent, againſt the armies of France. What hope can ſhe now have, eſpecially as France is irrevocably united with Ruſſia.

The underſigned is commanded to repeat the propoſal, to admit to the negociation all the allies of the King of England; whether it be the king who reigns in the Brazils; whether it be the king who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the king who reigns in Sicily: and to take for the baſis of the negociation the *uti poſſidetis*. He is commanded to expreſs the hope that, not loſing ſight of the inevitable reſults of the force of States, it will be remembered, that between great powers there is no ſolid peace, but that which is at the ſame time equal and honourable for all parties.*

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN ANSWER.

The underſigned, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, has laid before the king his maſter the note tranſmitted to him by his excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff, miniſter for foreign affairs of his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, dated on the 16th (28th) of November.

The king learns with aſtoniſhment and regret the expectation which appears to have been entertained that his majeſty ſhould conſent to commence a negociation for a general peace by the previous abandonment of the cauſe of the Spaniſh nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, in deference to an uſurpation which has no parallel in the hiſtory of the world.

His majeſty had hoped that the participation of the Emperor of Ruſſia in the overtures made to his majeſty would have afforded a ſecurity to his majeſty againſt the propoſal of a condition ſo unjuſt in its effects, and ſo fatal in its example.

Nor can his majeſty conceive by what obligation of duty or of intereſt, or by what principle of Ruſſian policy, his imperial majeſty can have found himſelf compelled to acknowledge the right, aſſumed by France, to depoſe and impriſon friendly ſovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herſelf the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If theſe be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Ruſſia has inviolably attached himſelf; to which his imperial majeſty has pledged the character and reſources of his empire; which he has united himſelf with France to eſtabliſh by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his majeſty lament a determination by which the ſufferings of Europe muſt be aggravated and prolonged; but not to his majeſty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the diſappointment of all hope of such a peace as would be compatible with juſtice and with honour.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

REPLY TO THE FRENCH ANSWER.

The underſigned, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, has laid before the king his maſter the note tranſmitted to him by his Excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 28th November.

He is eſpecially commanded by his majeſty to abſtain from noticing any of theſe topics and expreſſions inſulting to his majeſty, to his allies, and to the Spaniſh nation, with which the official note tranſmitted by M. de Champagny abounds.

His majeſty was deſirous to have treated for a peace which might have arranged the reſpective intereſts of all the powers engaged in the war on principles of equal juſtice: and his Majeſty ſincerely regrets that this deſire of his majeſty is diſappointed.

But his majeſty is determined not to abandon the cauſe of the Spaniſh nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain: and the pretenſions of France to exclude from the negociation the central and ſupreme government, acting in the name of his catholic majeſty Ferdinand the Seventh, is one which his majeſty could not admit without acquieſcing in an uſurpation which has no parallel in the hiſtory of the world.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

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* This anſwer will long remain a monument of the frantic inſolence which poſſeſſes the monſter that has uſurped the government of France, and covered all Europe with blood and deſolation, to gratify his extravagant ambition.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ANDERSON John, Stockport, Cheſter, draper. (Battye, Chancery Lane, and Battye, Huddersfield

Barlow William, Stockport, Cheſter, timber merchant. (Linguard, Heaten-Norris and Edge, Inner Temple, London

Barton James, Shuttleworth, Liverpool, merchant. (Row, Liverpool, Cowper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane

Birchall John, Liverpool, butcher. (Woods, Liverpool and Blackſtock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry

Blackburn William, Leeds, woolſtapler. (Speight, Leeds and Battye, Chancery lane

Blannin Nicholas, Westbury upon Trim, Glocesterſhire. (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's Inn

Buddon Henry, Little Chapel-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. (Latkow Doctors Commons

Chambers William, Lincoln, currier. (Elgie, Lincoln, and Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge-ſtreet, London.

Crawford Jonathan, Charles Square, Hoxton, money-ſcrivener. (Baſſett, Bennett-ſtreet, Blackfriar's road

Dawſon Jame, Tottington, Lancaſter. (Wiggleſworth, Gray's Inn and Parker, Bury.

Dewhurſt Peter, Preſton, Lancaſter, ſlater. (Webſter, Lancaſter and Bleaſdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, London.

Douglas James, Loughborough, Leiceſter, merchant. (Bleaſdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, London and Bond, Leiceſter

Dutton William, Liverpool, grocer. (Woods, Liverpool and Blackſtock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry

Edwards William, Briſtol, cordwainer. (James, Gray's Inn Square, and Mellin, Briſtol

Fraſer Thomas, Well ſtreet, Mary-la-bonne, coach-ſpring-manufacturer. (Pinero, Charles Street, Cavendiſh Square

French Martin, George Street, Portman Square, wine-merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane

Froſt Thomas, Leadenhall ſtreet, ſtationer. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare, Minories

Gaſh John, Parker's row, Bermondſey, victualler. Smith, Great St. Helens

German William, Briſtol, tiler. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, London, and Cooke, Briſtol

Glazier Edward, Lea Bridge, Middleſex, publican. (Tebbutt and Shutleworth, Gray's inn ſquare

Green James, Hackney, builder. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Harriſon James, Parke ſtreet Beer, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Haworth and Son, Bolton, Milne and Parry, Temple

Harvey Richard, Woolwich, baker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

Haydon Langdon, Edgware Road, merchant. (Hall, Coleman ſtreet

Hayes William, Kilburn, Middleſex, brickmaker. (Humphries, Clement's inn

Hayes John, Oxford, grocer. (Young, Weſt Smithfield

Heaven William, Nailſworth, Gloceſter, clothier, (Pullen, Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate

Howard Jerrard John, Lower Eaton ſtreet, Pimlico, ſurgeon. (Rich, Ratcliffe Croſs

Hunt Joſeph, Liverpool, haberdaſher. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, and Murrow, Liverpool

Jeffery Henry, Melcomb Regis, Dorſet, linen-draper. (Syddall, Alderſgate ſtreet, London

Jones George, Liverpool, bookſeller. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry and Munou, Liverpool

Kinder Samuel, Hunfield, Derby, clothier. (Jackſon and Judd, Stamford

Laing George, London, merchant. (Cator and Brumell, Aldergate ſtreet

Lockwood George, Huddersfield, York, woollen-draper. (Taylor, Manchester

Manſah James, George Burkinſhaw and John Fielding, Sheffield, ſaw manufacturers. (Kimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilſon, Greville ſtreet, Hatton Garden

Marriott James, Burnley, Lancaſter, cotton ſpinner, (Hurd, Temple, and Shaw, Burnley

Marſhall Thomas, Scarborough, vintner. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet, London; and Woodall, Scarborough

Mills John, and Joſeph Rich, merchants, late of Lewes, Suſſex. (Pember, Great Charlotte ſtreet, Blackfriar's road

Pearſon Thomſon, South Shields, Durham, ſhipwright. (Bainbridge, Chapter row, South Shields, and Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapſide

Pitkwood George, Cloak lane, wine merchant. (Godmond, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars

Poore John, Mill lane, Tooley ſtreet, lighterman. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark

Raiſbrick Samuel, Idle, York, clothier. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Crofley, Bradford

Rogers Samuel, Chepſtow, Monmouth, ſtationer. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry, London; and Whateley Birmingham

Sampſon Samuel, and Charles Chipchaſe, Bread ſtreet, Ilk mercers. (Carpenter and Maſy, Basinghall ſtreet,

Sampſon William, Liverpool, flour dealer. (Forreſt Liverpool and Sheppard, and Adlington, Bedford row, London

Sellars Barret, Little Hulton, Lancaſter, innkeeper, (Hurd, Temple, and Law, Manchester

Smith John, Nottingham, mercer. (Bigsby and Wells, Nottingham; and Baxters' and Martin, Furnival's inn, London

Smith Juſtinian and Charles, Bath, plane manufacturers, (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath.

Stone Thomas, Wilton, Hereford, cornfactor. (James, Gray's inn, London; and Martin, Briſtol

Tanner Thomas, Barnſtaple, Devon, money ſcrivener. (Law, Barnſtaple, and Bremridge, Common Pleas Office, Temple

Tomlinſon William, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, merchant. (Forreſt, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Wells William, Linney place, Queen ſtreet, Bloomsbury, (Edwards and Lyon, Great Ruſſell ſtreet)

Wilkes William, Birmingham, maltſter. (Lowe, Birmingham and Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn

Willſon Richard Hodſon, Wakefield, factor. (Lawton, Leiceſter and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Woolf John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court Poultry; and Pritt, Liverpool

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams Thomas, Lancaſter, merchant, Feb. 7

Allen William, King's road, Holborn, coach-maker, Jan. 17

Anſtie John, Devizes, Wilts. clothier, Jan. 16

Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualler, Feb. 7

Barſlett Charles, Cannon ſtreet road, Middleſex, ſtone-maſon, Feb. 21

Beckwith Thomas, Commercial road, coach-maker, Jan. 21

Beetion Henry Groundy, Gray's inn ſquare, money-ſcrivener, Jan. 21

Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Baſinghall ſtreet, factors, Feb. 14

Blanc Thomas, Bouverie ſtreet, Whitefriars, merchant, Feb. 16

Bloom Daniel, Norwich, merchant, Feb. 4

Bridges John, the younger, Mortlake, Surry, tallow-chandler, Feb. 4

Broadhurſt Joſeph, Charing Croſs, jeweller, Jan. 28

Bulgin William, Briſtol, printer, March 17

Bunn Benjamin, London-wall, pawn broker, Feb. 4

Burgeſs George Warner, Briſtol, linen-draper, Jan. 31

Chambers Henry, Warwick, inn-keeper, Jan. 16

Clark Thomas, Chatham, corn-dealer, Jan. 24

Clemence Mark, Craven ſtreet, Strand, tailor, Feb. 7

Clough Thomas, Bramley, York, clothier, Jan. 21

Coats Edward, Thomas Maſſey and Joſeph Hall, Horningſow, Staffordſhire brewers, Feb. 4

Cohen Meyer, Devonſhire ſtreet, Queen ſquare, exchange-broker, Jan. 24

Core Robert, Briſtol, hat manufacturer, Jan. 18

Cowperthwaite William, and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, Jan. 30

Cowperthwaite William, Old Fiſh ſtreet, grocer, Jan. 7, Feb. 18

Curteis John, and John Stephens, Penryn, Cornwall, ſhopkeepers, Feb. 2

Davies Charles, St. John ſtreet, carpenter, Feb. 25

Davis William, Cane-place, Kentiſh-town, carpenter, Jan. 21

Dawſon William, Nixon, Tabernacle ſquare, Finsbury, draper, March 4

Drake Robert, and Ebenezer Goddard, Newgate ſtreet, wine and brandy merchants, Jan. 28

Duffield George, York Buildings, Bermondſey, wool-carder, Jan. 17

Dutton John, Levenſhulme, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, Jan. 25

Endall John, Over Norton, Oxford, carrier, Jan. 16

Farbridge Robert, Paragon-place, Kent road, timber merchant, Feb. 9

Filcode Thomas, Macclesfield, Cheſter, grocer, Feb. 16

Ford James Edward, Coleman ſtreet buildings, London, factor, Jan. 24

Francis Thomas, Goodman Francis, and Thomas Francis the younger, Cambridge, merchants, Jan. 28

Glover Charles, Albemarle ſtreet, upholſterer, Feb. 14

Grange Rochford, York place, Portman ſquare, miller, Feb. 4

Hartley John, Kendal, Weſtmoreland, ſhoemaker, Feb 10

Harvey Henry Hill, Tokenhouſe yard and Terrace court, Iſlington, broker, Feb. 14

Hope William, Manchester, grocer, Feb. 25

Hope William, Brampton, Cumberland, manufacturer, Feb. 3

Horner John, Durham, turner, Jan. 30

Howell Edward, Liverpool, cotton merchant, Jan. 21

Hurry Nicholas, and Chriſtopher Hird Jones, Liverpool, Jan. 30

Ives Chapman, Coltiſhall, Norfolk, brewer, Feb. 18

Joel Moſes, High ſtreet, Shoreditch, dealer in glaſs and earthenware, Jan. 24

Jones

Jones Benjamin, Rotherhithe Wall, tobacconiſt, Jan. 28
Jullion James, Blackman ſtreet, Southwark, linen draper, Feb. 18
Kidd David, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen draper, Feb. 2
Kiernan Thomas, Gray's inn ſquare, money ſcrivener, Feb. 4
King Samuel, Haleſworth, Suffolk, merchant, Jan. 19
King Joſeph, and William Edward King, Covent Garden, ſilk mercers, Jan. 2
King Joſeph, Covent Garden, ſilk mercer, Jan. 21
Lawſon Thomas, Lancaſter, grocer, Feb. 8
Leach Thomas, Graces Alley, Well-cloſe ſquare, haberdaſher, Jan. 7
Le Normand Peter, and Mary Henry Dornant, ſoap manufacturers, Jan. 31
Leykauff William, Liſle ſtreet, Leiceſter ſquare, engraver, Feb. 25
Longmire Margaret, Penrith, Cumberland, milliner, Jan. 30
Loat Richard, Long acre, ironmonger, Feb. 25
Lockwood John, Beeſton, York, dealer and chapman, Feb. 16
Lucas William, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, March 20
Makeham James, Upper Thames ſtreet, cheeſemonger, Jan. 30
Markham John, the younger, Napton upon the Hill, Warwick, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 21
Matthews William, Maidenhead, Berks, carpenter, Jan 31
Middleton Thomas, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, March 8
Midgley Joſeph Leeds, York, grocer, Feb. 4
Mills James, Wood within Saddleworth, York, dyer, Jan. 30
Morgan Edward, Noble ſtreet, London, Feb. 28
Mure Hutchinſon, Robert Mure and William Mure, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchants, March 25
Myers David Thompſon, Stamford, Lincoln, draper, Jan. 19
Napper Peter, Briſtol, haberdaſher, Jan. 25
Newcomb George, Bath, jeweller, Jan. 24
Owen John, Earith, Huntingdon, victualler, Jan. 18
Pate John, Bury, Suffolk, money ſcrivener, Feb. 14
Parkinſon Jeremiah, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark, hop-factor, Feb. 7
Percy John, Liverpool, block maker, Feb. 13
Perkins Chriſtopher, Swanſea, Glamorgan, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 28
Popplewell John, Hull, auctioneer, Feb. 2
Preſton James, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincoln, tanner, Feb. 8
Reppen Joſeph, and John Reppen, Clapham, dealer in coals, Feb. 4
Rowe John, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare, merchant, Jan. 17
Sayer Joſeph, Upper North ſtreet, Gray's inn lane, Jan. 17
Schorey Henry, Holdsworth, Halifax, merchant, Feb. 1
Seagne John, Duke ſtreet, St. James's, tailor, Feb. 16
Shague Gilbert, Topſham, Devon, rope maker, Feb. 4
Sharp Robert, Upton-place, Stratford, Eſſex, builder, Feb. 7
Sharpe Joſiah, Market Deeping, Lincoln, linen-draper, March 4
Sintzenich Peter, Spring-place, Kentish-town, and New Bond ſtreet, printſeller, Feb. 4
Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 18
Smith Charles, Bath, corn-factor, Dec. 31
Smith Joſhua, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 31
Stacey John, Richard Dearman and Robert Dearman, Bread ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, Feb. 14
Topham Thomas, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 23
Wardell John, Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, Jan. 21
Weſton James, Pall-mall, vintner, Feb. 4
White John, Craven Buildings, City road, merchant, March 7
Whitehead Joſeph, Manchester, cordwainer, Jan. 25
Wilſon James, and John Sallows, Oxford ſtreet, leatherſellers, Feb. 7
Withers Thomas, and Henry Browne Withers, Greenhill's Rents, Smithfield Bars, oil-refiners, Jan. 21
Wright Benjamin, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 20
Wright, William, Aſhby-de-la Zouch, Leiceſter, Jan. 31

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE foundation ſtone of the New Theatre, was laid on the 31ſt of December, 1808, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, as grand-maſter of the Free Maſons; and the ſpectacle was unuſually intereſting, as it is not recorded that ſo diſtinguiſhed an honour was ever conferred by any Prince of Wales upon a ſimilar edifice. The preparations and the arrangements were every way worthy of the event; detachments of horſe and foot guards were ſtationed to prevent the influx of the populace, and clear the avenues to the ground. The diſpoſition upon the ſcite of the building, both the ceremonial and the accommodation of the ſpectators, was extremely judicious. At the north-eaſt corner of the intended ſtage of the theatre, the foundation ſtone, containing nearly 60 cubic feet, and weighing three tons, was ſuſpended over a baſement ſtone. On the weſt ſide a covered and extenſive awning, with a parapet in front, and incloſed behind, furniſhed with ranges of ſeats, was appropriated for the reception of the ſpectators, who filled it before twelve o'clock. On the oppoſite ſide, and paralliel to Bow ſtreet, another incloſed awning was conſtructed for the numerous deputation of freemaſons. Near the ſtone was erected a ſpacious marquee for the *illuſtrious grand maſter* and his ſuite. On an elevated platform, paralliel to Hart ſtreet, were placed the military bands of the two regiments of horſe-guards, the Coldſtream, and 3d regiments of foot-guards, and that of the city light-horſe in full uniform. The grenadier company of the 1ſt regiment of guards with their colours and band were ſtationed near the Bow-ſtreet entrance as a guard of honour. At the angles of the ground were hoiſted naval and military flags, and near the ſtone, the royal ſtandard of England. Upwards of 700 workmen employed in the building, were placed on ſurrounding ſcaffolds. At twelve o'clock the grand officers of the ſeveral freemaſons lodges, with the principals of the craft, amounting to near 400, decorated with their paraphernalia, entered, Chevalier Ruſpini bearing the ſword before them, as grand tyler, and a band preceding them; theſe took their ſtations in their gallery. The ſeveral bands now played alternately till one, the hour fixed for the arrival of the Prince of Wales, at which time his royal Highneſs accompanied by the Duke of Suſſex, attended by General Hulſe and Colonels M'Mahon and Bloomfield, arrived under an eſcort of horſe-guards. His Royal Highneſs was received, on his entrance at the Bow-ſtreet door, by Earl Moira as deputy-grand-maſter; the detachments of guards ſaluting with grounded colours and beating the Grenadier's March. The arrival was announced by loud plaudits of the people, and the diſcharge of a royal ſalute of artillery. The Prince was dreſſed in blue with a ſcarlet collar, and was decorated with the inſignia of his office as grand-maſter. As he proceeded uncovered, with his ſuite over a railed platform ſpread with green cloth bordered with ſcarlet, the company all aroſe and gave him three cheers,

the

the united bands playing "God save the King." Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble having paid their respects to his Royal Highness, ushered him to the marquee. Mr. Smirke, the architect, now presented a plan of the building to his Royal Highness, who, attended by all the grand masonic officers, then proceeded to the ceremonial. On a signal given the stone was raised several feet, his Royal Highness advanced to the north-east corner of it, and deposited in a space cut in the basement, a brass box, containing the British coins of the year, and a bronze medal bearing a likeness of the Prince with this inscription on the reverse:—

Georgius
Princeps Walliarum
Theatri
Regiis instaurandi, Auspiciis,
In Hortis Benedictinis
Londini
Sua Manu Locavit
M DCCC VIII

Another medal, also accompanied the above, engraved by Gregory, with the following inscription:

Under the auspices of
his most sacred majesty George III.
king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland,
the foundation stone of the Theatre, Covent Garden,
was laid by his Royal Highness
George Prince of Wales,
M.DCCC.VIII.

On the reverse of this medal is inscribed:—
Robert Smirke, Architect.

Six hod-men now conveyed the necessary quantity of cementing mortar, which was spread on the base stone by the same number of workmen. His Royal Highness then, as grand-master, finished the adjustment of the mortar with a silver trowel presented to him by Earl Moira; the stone was then lowered to its destined position, all the bands playing "Rule Britannia," and the people applauding with the most animating cheers. The Prince then tried the work by the plumb, the level, and the square, which were presented to him by the proper masonic officers, and then finished laying the stone by three strokes of his mallet; three silver cups were then successively presented to him, containing the ancient offerings of corn, wine, and oil, which he poured over the stone with impressive solemnity. His Royal Highness then restored the plan of the building into the hands of the architect, desiring him to complete the structure conformably thereto; and addressing Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble, wished prosperity to the building and the national objects connected with it. Thus closed the ceremony, and his Royal Highness, who performed his part with dignity, and whose manners during the whole time were highly captivating, retired to his carriage under another salute of artillery, and amidst the acclamations of the multitude. After the ceremony Mr. Harris received a letter from Colonel M'Mahon, stating he had it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to express to the proprietors and the architect his very high approbation of the extreme order and regularity with which the arrangement of the whole ceremonial had been formed and conducted.

About two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 21st of January, a fire was discovered in St. James's Palace, near the King's back stairs. An alarm was instantly given, but it was several hours before water could be procured for the engines kept in the palace and those belonging to the various Insurance offices which had hastened to the spot. The flames during this interval had made considerable progress, and they were not subdued till they had consumed the whole of the private apartments of the Queen, those of the Duke of Cambridge, the King's Court, and the apartments of several persons belonging to the royal household, who will severely feel the loss they have suffered. The Dutch chapel nearly under the Armoury-Room has sustained considerable injury; the most valuable part of the property in such of the royal apartments as are destroyed, has been preserved; but unfortunately a young woman, servant to Miss Rice, one of the assistant dressers to her Majesty, perished in the conflagration.

The General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from December 15, 1807, to December 13, 1808, is as follows: Christened in the ninety seven parishes within the walls 1088; buried 1372.—Christened in the seventeen parishes without the walls 4503; buried 3969.—Christened in the twenty three out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 10,105; buried 9737.—Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 4210; buried 4876.

Christened	Males... 10,189	19,906.	
	Females.. 9,717		
Buried	Males.... 10 228	19,954.	
	Females.. 9,726		

Whereof have died—

Under two years of age....	6,075
Between two and five	2,466
Five and ten.....	847
Ten and twenty	643
Twenty and thirty	1,200
Thirty and forty	1,792
Forty and fifty	1,971
Fifty and sixty	1,690
Sixty and seventy.....	1,499
Seventy and eighty	1,200
Eighty and ninety.....	504
Ninety and a hundred	65
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1

Increased in the burials this year 1,650.

The

The following is a statement of the quantity of strong beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th July, 1808, to the 5th January, 1809:—

	Barrels.		*Barrels.*
Barclay	64,361	Combe	25,439
Brown & Parry	48,196	Taylor	18,095
Hanbury	41,554	Goodwyn ..	15,678
Whitbread ..	40,719	J. Calvert ..	14,881
Meux	39,292	Elliott	14,877
F. Calvert ..	32,628	Clowes	14,693

MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, George Wigley Perrott, esq. of Craycombe House, in the county of Worcester, and captain in the 3d dragoons, to Miss Yates, only daughter of Joseph Y. esq. of Peel Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Yates.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Hare Naylor, esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria Mealey, widow of Lieutenant colonel Ridgway M. late of the Madras establishment.

At Twickenham, Major Charles Ward Orde, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Browne.

At Lambeth, C. H. Wohrman, esq. of Riga, to Miss E. Scongall, eldest daughter of George S. esq.

At St. James's, Robert Townsend Farquhar, second son of Sir Walter F. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Lautour, esq.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Henry Drury, esq. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Caroline, second daughter of A. W. Taylor, esq. of Burham House, Herts.

At Waltham Abbey, Mr. John Whitehead, of Dalton, Yorkshire, to Miss Esther Walton, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Epping Forest.

At Chiswick, the Rev. Henry Hunter, of Hammersmith, to Miss Graham, of Turnham-green.

At Wanstead House, his serene Highness the Prince of Condé, to her serene Highness the Princess Dowager of Moraco.

At St. George's, Queen-square, Samuel Welchman, esq. of Stamford street, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

Captain M'Leod, of the royal navy, to Miss Bennett, of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Rev. W. Harrison, chaplain of that parish, to Miss Hunt, of Walcot place, Lambeth.

By special license, at the house of the Earl of Kenmare, in Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sir Thomas Gage, bart of Hingrave Hall, Suffolk, to Lady Mary Ann Brown, his lordship's second daughter.

At St. Pancras, Mr. R. C. Sale, of Surrey-street, Strand, solicitor, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late George Wye, of Oporto, esq.

DIED.

At his house, near London Bridge, in his 69th year, *Francis Garratt*, esq. an eminent tea dealer. A gentleman whose upright and conscientious conduct as a tradesman had gained him the respect of all his mercantile and commercial correspondents, and whose pleasing inoffensive manners had obtained the esteem of, and commanded general admiration from, an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, *William Bond*, esq. second son of Sir James B. bart. 21.

At Dulwich, *Miss Suft*, daughter of R. F. S. esq. of Lambeth Terrace.

In Tudor-street, *Mr. Joseph Cobb*, second son of T. C. esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

In Cornhill, *Josiah Barnard*, esq. banker.

At Mr. Watkins's, Charing-cross, *Miss Sophia Walker*, late of Stalford, 14.

At Deptford, *Miss Mary Anne Milne*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M.

In Westminster-bridge-road, *Mrs. Mary Anne Cook*, wife of Mr. Mr. James C. surgeon.

In Blandford-street, *Robert Coningham*, esq. late of Londonderry.

At Clapham, *Mrs. A. Walde*.

In Fetter-lane, *Mr. J. D. Browne*, attorney.

In Little College street, *Mr. M'Daniel*.

At Camden-town, *Mr. T. Austin*, of Castle-street, Leicester-square.

In Prince's street, Bank of England, *Ralph Johnson Wall*, esq.

In Grosvenor-place, the *Hon. Henry Percy*, son of Lord Lovaine.

In Queen-Anne street, West, *William Blauw*, esq. 61.

At his son-in law's, Gloucester-terrace, *William Phillips*, esq. of Chase green, Enfield.

In Surry-place, Kent-road, *Joseph Lindley*, esq.

At Battersea Rise, *Mary Sophia*, wife of T. Eardon, esq.

In King-street, Cheapside, *G. Slack*, esq. 71.

In Camberwell grove, *Mrs. Agrey*, 77.

In Sloane-street, *Patrick Home*, esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, for which he was many years a representative in parliament.

At Osborne's Hotel, *Lieut. William Skelton*, of the royal navy, 27. He was the third son of the late Arnoldus Jones Skelton, esq. of Papcastle, in the county of Cumberland, and first cousin to the present Marquis Cornwallis.

At Long-acre Chapel, during divine service, *Mrs. Baldie*, of Meard's-court, Wardour-street. Just as the minister was about to conclude his sermon, she suddenly fell from her seat and instantly expired.

In Bennett-street, the *Rev. Dr. Ackland*, rector of Christ Church, Surry, and chaplain to the Fishmongers' Company, 66.

Peter Pierson, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Mr. William Nunn*, only son of Mr. James N. bookseller, 24.

At Greenwich, *Captain John Bourchier*, lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital, 61.

In Upper Seymour-street, *Miss Emily Charlotte Chambers*, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel C.

At Camden-place, *Mrs. Ellis*, widow of Major-general E. of Kempsey, Worcestershire.

In Seymour-place, the *Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis*, sister of Lord Bayning

At his house in Grafton street, the Most Noble *John Denis Browne*, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, and Baron Mounteagle, in the United Kingdom; also a governor of the county of Mayo, and custos rotulorum of the county of Clare. His lordship was born in 1756, succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1780, and in 1787 married Lady Louisa Catharine, daughter of the late Earl Howe. On occasion of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, he was elevated to the dignity of marquis in December, 1800, and in 1806 was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He is succeeded by his only son Howe Peter, Earl of Altamont, born in 1788.

At Hampstead, aged 80 years, Lieutenant-Colonel *Robert Stewart*, who had been many years a martyr to most distressing and complicated complaints, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation. This gentlemen, entered early in life into the service of his country, in 1754: and in 1755 was particularly distinguished at the battle of the Monongahela, in North America, where he commanded a troop of light horse, raised principally as body guard to the commander in chief, General Braddock. During the course of that bloody action, he had the honour to remount the General four times, having two horses killed under himself; and after the general had received a mortal wound, and the remnant of the army had retreated, he had the good fortune, assisted by only four privates of his own troop (the rest being either killed or wounded) to carry the commander in chief off the field of battle, across a broad river, under a heavy fire from the enemy, thereby rescuing his person from the cruelty of the savages. In the course of that war, he was intrusted with several difficult commands, and had the happiness to give entire satisfaction to the different generals under whom he served, of which the most ample testimonies remain among his papers. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart lived in great friendship and intimacy for many years, with that truly good and great man the late General Washington. At the beginning of the late American war, he endeavoured to remove the very erroneous opinions the ministers of that day had formed of the general's character, and military abilities; but most unfortunately, other advice prevailed. Towards the latter end of the war, he was brought up from Scotland, for the purpose of being sent with overtures to the American general; delays, indecisions, and at length the resignation of the minister finally prevented that measure being resorted to. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart will be long and sincerely regretted by all who enjoyed his friendship, as one not only possessed of the best abilities, and great knowledge of the world; but of the most benevolent qualities of the heart: with such polite accomplishments and amiable manners, as are the true characteristics of the well bred and finished gentleman.

Mr. *Andrew Oswald*. He was the fifth son of the late Andrew Oswald, of Glenhead, in Stirlingshire; he was bred to the honourable and lucrative profession of a writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh, and his talents were such, that he might, in a few years, have been eminent, had not his attention been taken up with the politics of the day, which ran very high a few years ago in Scotland; and as he, from principle, espoused the cause of the oppressed and persecuted, had a more general and correct knowledge of public affairs, than many of his contemporaries; and was more capable of expressing himself, clearly and distinctly, on public men and measures, which often confounded, and frequently against their will, convinced his opponents of their error; his superior abilities often created him enemies, for those who have an interest in supporting a corrupt system, very seldom like to acknowledge that they are defeated in argument. When the whig ministers came into power, Lord Lauderdale was appointed as governor to India. Mr. Oswald, had then a communication with his lordship, respecting an appointment under him, in that settlement; but another arrangement took place in the ministry, and Lord Lauderdale was sent ambassador to France, which completely frustrated Mr. Oswald's expectations. Soon after that disappointment, he returned to Stirling, where he followed the profession of writer; but his mind being rather unhinged from his hopes of going to India being defeated, he soon left and went to Glasgow, where he staid but a short time, and then returned to Edinburgh. In this unsettled state, and being fond of society, and frequently of convivial company, perhaps, as a consequence of some irregularities, by which he contracted a consumptive habit, which rapidly increased, and by the advice of his friends in Edinburgh, he took a journey by sea to London, in the hope that the change of air and climate, might restore him to health, and to his friends again; but the disorder had taken too deep root to be removed; it baffled the skill of men eminent in the healing art. For four months, (the time he had been in London) he was gradually declining, until he was reduced at last to a mere skeleton. He kept his bed only about nine days, and died the 9th of November, 1808, aged 33 years. Mr. Oswald,

was

was well known and much esteemed, in a very respectable circle of private friends and acquaintance: he was zealously attached to the genuine principles of freedom, and warmly and judiciously defended them in numerous Letters and Essays, in the periodical journals and in pamphlets under various signatures. The last of his productions, was a series of letters addressed to the Duke of *York*, in the Sunday Review, under the signature of "Ignotus," written under great debility of body; the last was finished on his death bed, and was a posthumous publication. He possesed a strong memory, had read much, and was particularly conversant with universal history; was a classic scholar, and acquainted with several of the living languages; and as he was very communicative, and full of anecdote, it made him a pleasant and useful companion, and his company courted by some of the first people of Edinburgh. He had travelled a good deal through Scotland, and was acquainted with the history of more families in that country, than perhaps any other man; for what he once read, or heard related, his memory retained.

The Right Honourable *Charles Jenkinson* Earl of Liverpool, and Baron of Hawkesbury, (whose death was mentioned at p. 592 of our last volume) was descended from a family which had been settled more than a century, at Walcot, near Charlbury, in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, Sir Robert Jenkinson, married a wealthy heiress at Bromley, in Kent; and his father, who was a colonel in the army, resided at South Lawn Lodge, in Whichwood Forest. Charles Jenkinson was born in 1727, and received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Burford. He was afterwards placed on the foundation in the Charter-house, from which seminary he was removed to Oxford, and was entered a member of University college. There he took two degrees, that of B.A. and A.M. and seems to have made himself first known to the public by some verses on the death of the Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty. In 1753, he removed from Oxford, and possessing but a small patrimonial fortune, he commenced his career as a man of letters, and is said to have supplied materials for the Monthly Review. He next commenced political writer; and, in 1756, published A Dissertation on the Establishment of a national and constitutional Force in England, independant of a standing Army. This tract abounds with many manly and patriotic sentiments, and has been quoted against himself in the House of Peers, on which occasion his lordship did not deny that he was the author, but contented himself with apologising for his errors, on account of his extreme youth. Soon after this he wrote "A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great Britain, with respect to neutral Nations, during the present War." To this production, his rise in life has been falsely attributed; it was indeed allowed by every one to be an able performance; but, like many others of the same kind, it might have lain in the warehouse of his bookseller, and he himself remained for ever in obscurity, had it not been for the intervention of a gentleman of the same county, with whom he luckily became acquainted. Sir Edward Turner of Ambrosden in Oxfordshire, being of an ancient family, and possessing a large fortune, was desirous to represent his native county in parliament. Having attained considerable influence by means of a large estate, and a hospitable and noble mansion, since pulled down by his successor, he accordingly stood candidate as knight of the shire. He was, however, strenuously but unsuccessfully opposed; for in addition to his own, he possessed the court interest. The struggle, nevertheless was long and violent, and it still forms a memorable epoch in the history of contested elections; but for nothing is it more remarkable, than by being the fortunate occurrence in Mr. Jenkinson's life, which produced all his subsequent greatness. The contending parties having, as usual, called in the aid of ballads, lampoons, verses, and satires, this gentleman distinguished himself by a song in favour of Sir Edward and his friends, which so captivated either the taste or the gratitude of the baronet, that he introduced him to the Earl of Bute, then flourishing in all the plenitude of power. It is known but to few, perhaps, that his lordship, who placed Mr. J. at first in an inferior office, was not at all captivated with him; for it was entirely owing to the repeated solicitations of the member for Oxfordshire, that he extended his further protection. After a longer trial, he became the Premier's private secretary, and in some respect a member of his family, participating in his friendship and favour, and living with him in an unrestrained and confidential intercourse. Such a connexion as this could not fail to prove advantageous; and, accordingly, in March, 1761, we find him appointed one of the Under-secretaries of State, a station which presupposes an intimate acquaintance with the situation of foreign affairs, and a pretty accurate knowledge in respect to the *arcana imperii* in general. He now became a declared adherent of what was then called "the Leicester-house party," by whose influence he was returned to parliament at the general election (in 1761) for the borough of Cockermouth, on the recommendation of the late Earl of Lonsdale, his patron's son in law. He, however, did not remain long in this station; for he soon received the lucrative appointment of Treasurer of the Ordnance. This he relinquished in 1763, for the more confidential office of joint Secretary of the Treasury; a situation for which he was admirably qualified, by his knowledge of the state of parties, and the management of a House of Commons, of which he himself had been some time a member. To the Rockingham administration, which succeeded in 1765, he was both personally and politically odious, and he accordingly lost all his appointments; but in the

the course of the same year, he had one conferred on him by the king's mother, the late Princess Dowager of Wales, which no minister could bereave him of; this was the auditorship of her Royal Highness's accounts. That circumstance, added to his close intimacy with the discarded minister, awakened the jealousy of the patriots; and if we are to credit their suspicions, he became, in the technical language of that day, the "go-between" to the favourite, the princess-mother, and the throne. When Lord Bute retired into the country in disgust, promising to relinquish public affairs, a great personage is said to have construed this into an abandonment, and to have looked out for advice elsewhere; from that moment Mr. Jenkinson was ranked as one of the leaders of the party called "the king's friends," and his Majesty ever after distinguished him by a marked partiality. Honours and employments now fell thick upon him. In 1766, he was nominated a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1767, a Lord of the Treasury, in which place, he continued during the Grenville and Grafton administrations. But under that of Lord North, we find him aspiring to some of the higher offices of government; for in 1772, he was appointed one of the Vice-treasurers of Ireland, on which occasion he was introduced into the privy-council. In 1775, he purchased of Mr. Fox, the patent place of clerk of the Pells in Ireland, which had constituted part of that gentleman's patrimony, and next year was appointed master of the Mint in the Room of Lord Cadogan. In 1778, he was elevated to the more important post of Secretary at War, in which situation we find him in 1780, and 1781, defending the estimates of the army, in the House of Commons. The contest between the friends of Mr. Jenkinson and opposition, now became critical; the majorities which had implicitly voted with the ministry, were reduced in every division, and at last abandoned a premier, who tottered on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Jenkinson thought he had now ample leisure to compile his collection of Treaties; but he was soon by another change in politics, called back from his literary labours, into active life, and took a decided part in behalf of Mr. Pitt. In consequence of his exertions on this occasion, in 1786, he was nominated to the lucrative post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, created baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, and appointed President of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Trade and Plantations. For the last situation, his lordship's regular and progressive rise, added to the various offices in which he had acted, admirably qualified him. Further emoluments were, however, reserved for him, for in 1780, on the decease of his relation, the late Sir Banks Jenkinson, who held the lucrative patent place of collector of the customs Inwards, he procured the grant. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate his great influence than that occurence; for this was one of the sinecures which the premier had all along declared his intention to abolish. To these favours, in 1796, was added that of Earl of Liverpool, on which creation he was authorized by his Majesty to quarter the arms of that commercial city with those of his own family. As an orator, his lordship spoke but seldom, either in the House of Commons or Peers, and of late years he had attended but little to public business, in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities. Besides the works which have already been mentioned, his lordship was the author of the following:— "A Collection of all Treaties of Peace, Alliance and Commerce between Great Britain and other Powers, from the Treaty of Munster in 1648, to the Treaties signed at Paris in 1783," 3 vols. 8vo. (1785): and, "A Treatise on the Coins of England, in a Letter to the King," 4to. (1805.) Whatever odium may be attached by his political enemies to the general line of conduct adopted by this nobleman, they will not deny that he deserved great praise for the attention which he always bestowed on the trade of this country. Among other things, he drew up the treaty of commercial intercourse with America, and is also said, not only to have pointed out, but to have created the whale fishery in the South Seas. His lordship was married, for the first time, in 1769, to Miss Amelia Watts, daughter of the Governor of Fort William, in Bengal, by whom he had a son, the present Earl; and secondly, in 1782, to Catharine, daughter of the late Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. and widow of Sir Charles Cope, by whom he has left a son and daughter, the Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, M.P. for Sandwich, and Lady Charlotte, married to the present Viscount Grimstone. Lord Liverpool partly inherited, and partly accumulated a large fortune during the course of a long and brilliant career. He has left to his eldest son, the present Earl, 15,000l. per annum, of which only about 3,500l. per annum is in land. To his widow, the Countess of Liverpool, only 700l. per annum for life, in addition to her former jointure, as Lady Cope, of 1000l. per annum. But the present Earl has added 500l. more per annum to his father's bequest; and it is understood that the Duchess of Dorset, her daughter, adds 300l per annum more. To the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, his second son, he has left 1000l. per annum. in addition to an estate of near 3000l. per annum, of which Mr. Cecil Jenkinson is already in possession, by the death of a relation. To Lady Charlotte Grimstone, now Lady Forrester, he has left only the 700l. per annum bequeathed to the Countess of Liverpool, after her decease. The landed property is entailed to all the family of the Jenkinsons, in tail male, to a great exent.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Richard Raccall, esq. a captain in the Sussex militia, to Miss Brumwell, only daughter of Wm B. esq.—Mr. Robert Shout, inspector of the Sunderland pier-works, to Mrs. Johnson, of the Custom-house coffee-house.

At Bishopwearmouth, lieutenant Westerby, of the East-York militia, to Miss Smith.

At Lamberton Toll-Bar, Mr. C. Richardson, attorney, to Miss Smith, both of Alnwick.

At Lanchester, Mr. James Thurlow, of the Horns inn, Durham, to Miss M. Richardson.

At Durham, Mr. Francis Stone to Miss Jackson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Margaret Verty, second daughter of Mr. John V. whose death we last month announced, 21.—Mr. Richard Rutherford, 77.—Captain John Ramshaw, 38.—Mrs. Jane Stewart, 53.—Mr. Abraham Hunter, engraver.—Mrs. Margaret Batey, a maiden lady, 52.—Mrs. Atkinson, relict of Mr. Edward A. 87.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Younger.—Mr. John Aydon, 34.—Mrs. Barbara Atkinson.—Mr. John Bell.

At the Leazes, Durham, William Scafe, esq.

At Hunmerbeck, near West Auckland, Mr. William Bowbank, 87.

At Sunderland, Mr. G. Todd, 65.

At Easington, Mrs. Morley, wife of Mr. Richard M. jun. of Bishopwearmouth.

At Appleton upon Wiske, Mr. Thomas Kingston, 55.

At Warlaby, Mr. Robert King, 76.

At Durham, Mrs. Ansty, sister to the Countess of Aberdeen.—Mrs. Greig.—Mr. Thomas Forster, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Middlemas, 86.—Mrs. Sarah Moody, 77.—Mrs. Hallimond, 86.—The son of Mrs. Wright, a youth of promising talents.

At Darlington, Mrs. Watson, relict of Mr. W., Easingwold, surgeon.

At Berwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowans, 65.—Mrs. Euphanie Dickson, 76.—Miss Frances Harrison, 28.

At Gainslaw House, near Berwick, Thos. Gregson, esq.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. Edward S. jun. merchant.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Allan, widow of W. A. esq.—Mr. Temperley.

At Morpeth, Mr. George Willis, 27.—Mr. James Danson, 70.—Mr. Robert Hewer, son of Mr. Thomas H. surgeon.

At Whalton, Anna, second daughter of John Hunter, esq. 16.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of christenings, marriages, and deaths in the two parishes in Carlisle, during the last year, is as follows:—Christenings, 346—Marriages, 135.—Deaths, 315. The christenings are exclusive of those at the dissenting places of public worship.

In the year 1750, there were only eleven sail of vessels belonging to Maryport; the largest of which did not exceed ninety-six tons.—At this time there are one hundred and six sail; some of which are nearly three hundred tons burthen.

In the course of last year, there were, at Workington, 204 baptisms, 178 burials, and 55 marriages.—At Harrington, within the same time, 55 baptisms, 35 burials, and 16 marriages.

Arrangements have been making, and will shortly be completed, for instituting a Marine School in Whitehaven, under the patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. There can be no doubt that an establishment, so suited to the rising consequence of that port, will meet with ample encouragement.

Married.] At Carlisle, Richard Cust, esq. to Miss Nancy Irving.

At Addingham, Miles Walker, esq. of Rushland Hall, to Miss Jane Atkinson, second daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Furness Abbey.

At Workington, captain Joseph Collins, to Miss Parkin.

Mr. George Fairclough, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. John R. of Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland.

At Egremont, Mr. John Blackstock, of Maryport Mills, to Miss Dalzell, of Moor Row.

At Whitehaven, captain Joseph Scott,

of the David Shaw, West Indiaman of that port to Miss Isabella Kirkbride.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Hetherington, to Miss Margaret Hetherington.

Died.] At Murthwaite Green in Whicham, John Atkinson, esq. 77.

At Intack, near Brampton, John Hetherington, esq. 51.

At Keswick, Mrs. Crosthwaite, relict of Mr. Peter C. of the museum at that place, 68.

At Workington, Mrs. Eleanor Brough, 84.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Lowthian, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. dissenting minister.—Miss Eleanor Bell, 18.—Mrs. Margaret Balzel.—Mr. Robert Dickinson, 64.—Mr. Thomas Mackreth, parish clerk, 53.

At Howend, near Longtown, Mr. Thomas Nichol, 61.

At Penrith, Mr. Humphry Nelson, formerly master of the George Inn, 38.

At Egremont, Mr. Jacob Nicholson, 64.

At Weeton, near Kirkham, Mr. Edward Jolley, 73. He was father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 98 children.

At Irthington, Mr. John Nicholson, 77.

At Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, mother of Mrs. Walker of the Golden Lion Inn, 66.—Mr. Wm. Dobson.—Mr. John Diamond, 62.

At Brigham, Miss Yeoman.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. Joseph Wilson, formerly master of a vessel belonging to Maryport.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Sanderson, several years clerk to the collector of the customs at that port.—Mrs. Jane Bradford, 73.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Holmes, relict of Robt. H. esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, 85.—Mr. Robert Graham, 41.—Mr. John Whitlow, 61.—Mrs. Catharine Graham, 77.

YORKSHIRE.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, of the 5th January, a fire broke out at Hutton-Bushel Hall, the seat of Mrs. Osbaldeston, and entirely destroyed the ancient part of the mansion. Engines and a company of soldiers were as speedily as possible procured from Scarborough, by whose exertions, and the eager assistance of servants and neighbours, the fire was subdued early the following morning, and the modern part of the mansion preserved.

The number of baptisms, marriages and burials at Doncaster, during the last year, were:—Baptisms, 227.—Marriages 54.—Burials 139.

From the bills of mortality, at Leeds it appears, that during the year 1803, the baptisms there amounted to 1435, the marriages to 524, and the burials to 695,—being a decrease in the first from the preceding year of 45, in the second of 172, and an increase in the latter of 60.

Married.] At Bedale, the Rev. Richard Inman, vicar of Christ Church, York, to Miss Inman, daughter of Mr. Whaley Charles I.

At Hull, John Ponsonby, M. D. of Carlisle, to Miss Brown.—Capt. Joseph Blenkinsop, to Miss Esther White.

At Leeds, Edward Cooper, gent. to Mrs. Jane More.

At Bailden, John Lambert, esq. of Leeds, to Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Holden, esq.

At Wath, near Ripon, Charles Jones, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Janson, daughter of Mr. J. of Melmerby.

Joseph Smith, esq. of Burton Grange, near Boroughbridge, to Miss Morley, eldest daughter of the late W. M. esq. of Dishforth.

Mr. Wm. Carrett, Coroner for the honor of Pontefract, to Miss Ann Clarkson, both of Rothwell.

Mr. Vincent Smith, merchant, of Thurlston, to Miss Greaves, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Ranah, near Penistone.

The Rev. S. Redhead of Horton, to Miss Rand, eldest daughter of Mr. R. of Bradford.

At Almondbury, Mr. Richard Wilson, of Camp-Hall, near Leeds, to Sarah, daughter of George Armitage, esq. of Highroyd-House, near Huddersfield.

Died.] At Beverley, lieutenant-colonel Hutchinson, of Wold Newton, in the East Riding, and major of the 36th regiment of foot. He was an officer of great industry and abilities, which he had shewn in the districts where he had been employed on the Staff; nor was he less esteemed in the domestic circles of private life by every friend who knew him. Some years ago he married the eldest daughter of H. Osbaldeston, esq. of Hunmanby, by whom he has left one daughter. He lived to finish a very neat house and grounds in the village of Wold Newton, and died as he had completed it, verifying the words of the Satirist—

We plan the edifice and raise the pile,
Unmindful of the tomb which waits the while.

At Knaresborough, aged 82, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Brodbelt, wife of Mr. B. printer, of that place. She has bequeathed the sum of ten pounds a year, for ever, to the Charity School, in Knaresborough, and fifteen pounds a year, for ever, to the Charity School in Hartwith, near Ripley.

At Hull, aged 57, Robert Leigh, esq. collector of the Excise of that place. In his public situation, he was distinguished for a profound acquaintance with the laws relating to his office, and for a scrupulous strictness in their administration; so guided by liberal and enlightened sentiments, as to obtain him the approbation and esteem of

all. In the tender relations of husband and father, he was most exemplary; and his memory will long be cherished for the piety which graced him as a christian, for the benevolence which distinguished him as a philanthropist, and for the constancy, and zeal, and invariable kindness, which made him constantly valued as a friend.—Mr. Richard Stephenson, 57.—Mrs. Newbald, wife of Mr Charles N. merchant.—Alice, wife of capt. Wm. Jackson, of the ship Ann, of this port, 68.—Miss Stovin, daughter of the late James S. esq. of Boreas Hill, in Holderness, 21.—Mr. Thos. Parkin, 44.—Mr. John Askwith, 52.

At York, William Burgh, esq. LL. D. in whom that city, and the literary world, have sustained a heavy loss. His genius and talents were of the first eminence, and they were always employed in the cause of religion and good government. His religious principles, which were those of the Articles of the Church of England, were strengthened by mature investigation and research. The cause of religion lay nearest to his heart, nor could he view the progress of error with indifference; and he will be ranked amongst the number of those who contended ably and "earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints."—The "Scriptural confutation of Mr. Lindsey's Apology,"—with the subsequent "Inquiry into the Belief of the Christians of the first three centuries," evince, at once, the extent of his learning, his indefatigable industry, the soundness of his principles and his zeal for the truth. It was for the latter of these works that the University of Oxford, in a handsome manner, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; and they continue to be held in high estimation by the Heads of that University, having been lately recommended by a learned Prelate to the study of all who are under preparation for the Church. Mr. Burgh was the most intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Mason, and furnished the commentary and notes to his celebrated poem of the "English Garden." He possessed a very extensive acquaintance with the first political and literary characters of his time; but was more particularly in habits of intimacy and friendship with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wilberforce, Bishop Hurd, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. Mr. Burgh was nearly related to Mr. Foster, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and to several families of the first distinction in that country.

At York, Mr. Joseph Allen, 84.—Mr. Wm. Kirby, 66.—Mrs. Barber, 75.

At Coverham-Abbey, near Middleham, Edward Lister, esq.

At Sandal, near Wakefield, J. W. Neale, esq.

At Tingley-House, Michael, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Wood.

At Leeds, Henry Preston, esq.—Mrs. Stocks, 78.—Mrs. Kitchenman, 62.—Mr. Thos. Haigh, 29.—Mr. Francis Sharp, merchant.—Mrs. Nothouse.

At Dowthorpe, Charles E. Brandley, esq.

At Bridlington Quay, Matthew Williamson, esq. 74.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Drake.—Mr. T. Davenport.—Mrs. Fowles.—Mr. W. Heartley, 31.—Mr. Adam Ashton, upwards of 50 years overlooker of the water-works there, 81.—Mr. Allen, formerly governor of the Boys' Charity School

At High-Field, near Sheffield, Miss Anne Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Wakefield, capt. Parkhill, of the invalids.—Mr. John Holdsworth, surgeon.

At Tinsley Toll Bar, near Rotherham, at the age of 101 years, Ann Addy. She retained her mental faculties to the last, and was able to read in the Bible (small print,) without glasses. The mother of the deceased lived to the advanced age of 103 years.

LANCASHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament the next Session, by two distinct Companies of Adventurers, for the purpose of supplying the Towns of Manchester and Salford with water. By Mr. Dodd's Plan, the situation of the intended reservoirs will be as follow:—A summit reservoir in the land of Mrs. Halliwell, at Cheethamhill; another, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Halliwell, Mrs. Wrigley, and Mr. Smith. A lower reservoir near Smedley-lane, in the lands of Mr. Wm. Fray. The lowest reservoir to be in Strangeways Park, in the land of Lord Ducie. In this plan many lines are sketched out as situations for mains and feeders, branching out to considerable distances, in the neighbourhood of Cheetnamhall, Smedly, Ardwick, the Ashton Road, Newton-lane, &c. &c. By Mr. Rennie's Plan, it appears intended to take the Water out of the River Medlock, above the Weir near Holt Town, to convey it some distance till it crosses the road from Manchester to Holt Town, near Beswick Bridge, then in a north westerly direction under the Ashton Canal, and to be there raised by means of a Fire-Engine into one or more Reservoirs in the lands of Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Mitchell. To prevent the Water raised out of the Bradford Colliery Mines from mixing with the Water to be taken for the use of the town, the Projectors state it to be their intention to convey the Mine Water by Pipes from the Bradford Engine, and to put it into the River Medlock below the Weir mentioned above.

The superb and elegant Room, called the Exchange Coffee-Room at Liverpool, was opened on the second of January. The

length from North to South, is 94 feet 3 inches, the breadth 51 feet 9 inches.—The ceiling of the room is supported on each side by eight stone columns of the Ionic order, each column composed of one entire and very beautiful shaft, and, including its capital, measuring 20 feet 9 inches from the floor to the bottom of the architrave. The centre part of the roof between the columns is covered, and the arch is neatly ornamented in pannels.—The walls of this noble room are ornamented with twenty pilasters, corresponding to the colonade. There are six large arched windows on the west side, five on the east, and two on the south, between which is a handsome recess for an elegant stove.—There are three large fire-places, and the chimney-pieces are constructed of British black marble, raised near Kendal, and having a rich and handsome effect. The undertaking has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, there being already upwards of 1000 annual subscribers, producing a revenue exceeding 2000*l.* per annum, independent of the considerable increase which is daily making to the present list of subscribers, and of the income which will arise from the various ware-rooms, shops, &c.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. William Loyd, of London, wholesale linen-draper, to Miss Kirkman, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Kirkman, esq. of the former place.

At Gretna-Green, Mr. Baynes of Chipping, to Miss Parker, only daughter of John P. esq. of Whittingham-Hall, near Preston.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Jos. Fletcher, minister of the Independent Chapel, at Leeds, to Miss France, second daughter of Mr. F.

At Manchester, Mr. Peter Nightingale of Chilton, to Miss Llewellyn, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. of Monmouth.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Sheratt, merchant, to Miss Aiken, daughter of the late Mr. D. A.—Mr. H. M. Potts, to Mrs. Egerton, widow of the late Capt. E.—The Rev. Wm. Jones of Llanlidan, to Miss Lucy Lloyd, second daughter of the late Evan L. esq. of Talhiarn, Denbighshire.

Mr. John Edelsten, of Warrington, to Miss Ellen Morris, daughter of James M. esq. of Lark-Hill, Bolton.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Smith, of Chaddock Hall. He had been on the Exchange at that place transacting business in perfect health, at twelve o'clock, and on returning to his warehouse was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before one o'clock.—Charles, son of Mr. Greatrex.—Mr. Wm. Gardner.—Dr. Underhill, one of the physicians to the Manchester Infirmary.

At Ulverston, Mr. Wm. Rideing, formerly an eminent attorney at Liverpool, 84.

At Stodday Lodge, near Lancaster, Mrs. Arthington, relict of Thomas A. esq. of Leeds, 52.

At Newton, near Ulverston, Mrs. Wethers, 94.

At Heyton, Mrs. Ellen Bushell, 68.

At Preston, Mrs. Heigh.—Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, 36.

At Chadwick Hall, Mr. Thos. Smith.

At Aughton, Miss Margaret Alanson Noble, eldest daughter of Mr. Clement N.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thos. Bull, 62.—Richard Boothby, esq. 60. He served as midshipman on board the Æolus frigate at the time of the capture of the famous Thurot. He was perfectly skilled in seamanship, navigation, astronomy and music, talents but rarely combined in the same person.—Mrs. Eliz. Holden, 33.—Mr. John Hindle, 29.—Mr. Thomas Danson, 23.—Mr. Thomas Phillips, Dock-master, 56.—Miss Mary Coleman, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. 33.—Mrs. Agnes Dutery, relict of capt. Richard D. 91.—Mr. John Brown, 55.—Mr. George Kirk, second mate of the ship Hercules of this port.—Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. Edw. S.—Mrs. Fenton, relict of Thos. F. esq. of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre royal, Manchester.—Mr. James Williams.—Mrs. Saunders.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Bailey, daughter of the late Thomas Orrell, esq. of Mobberley.

At Northwich, Mr. Manifold, attorney.

At Tarporley, Mr. Thomas Nixon, 89.

At Macclesfield, Mr. William Broadhurst.

At Huxley, near Chester, Mrs. R. Hall, 88.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Edleston, wife of Mr. E. solicitor.

At Bunbury, Mrs. Howel.

At Malpas, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Mr. Owen Vaughan.

At Darn-Hall, Thomas Corbett, esq. 79.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, J. M. B. Pigot, M. D. of Chester, and physician to the general hospital of that city, to Miss Lucinda Boyer of Derby.—Charles Bage, esq. of Shrewsbury to Miss Harding, daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Tamworth.

At Ashborne, Mr. William Turner, of Rugely, to Miss H. T. Wyatt, daughter of Mr. Benjamin W. of Sutton Coldfield.

At Youlgrave, Mr. John Shaw of Manchester, to Miss Bridden of Middleton Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Severne, 65.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Thomas M. 62.—Mr. Anthony Russel, 63.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Thomas B. esq. 47.

At Repton, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sleath, head master of Repton school.

At Brushfield, Mr. Peter Hole, second son of Mr. H. 24.

At Normanton, Mr. Goodall, 65.

At Eckington, Mr. John Wilcockson.—Mr. R. Bolsover.

At Repton, Sarah, wife of John Nicholas Kahrs, esq. Hambro' merchant, and daughter of Thomas Walton, esq. 29.

At Ashborne, Mr. Thomas Ribblesden, 49.—Miss Thomasin Buxton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thos. Bailey, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Reed to Miss Smedley.—Mr. Frederick Dunhill, of Grantham, to Miss Margaret Humfrey.—Mr. Francis Taylor, of Flintham, to Miss Sarah Dawson.

At West Bridgford, Mr. John Allcock, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Singlehurst.

At Bulwell, the Rev. J. Robinson, of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Stanser, rector of the former place.

At Beeston, Mr. Underwood, of Loughborough, to Miss Dorothy Brewin.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Robinson.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. R. J. —Mr. Francis Simpson, 17.—Mrs. Troop, wife of Mr. Joseph T.—Mrs. Champion, 80.—Mr. Sheppard.—Mr. Wm. Bullivant 64.—Mrs. Pacey.

At Newark, John Jessop, esq. 22.

At Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Mrs. Parr.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainsbro', Mr. J. Harrison, merchant, to Miss M'Callan.

At Ashbourne, the Rev. Mr. Jewett, to Miss Wilcox.

Died.] At Boston, aged 77, Mr. George Moore, who, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, filled the office of post-master for that place thirty years. He was one of his majesty's coroners for the county thirty-three years; and also rented and conducted the sheep-market of the borough of Boston upwards of thirty years.—Mr. Samuel Laming.

At Grantham, Mrs. Burbridge of the George Inn, 32.

At Sutterton, Mrs. Greaves, sister of Samuel G. esq. of Deeping St. James.

At Donington, Mrs. Goodwin, 53.

At Little Custerton, Miss Humberstone.

At Cley, next the sea, T. Jones, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs, 67.

At Spalding, Mrs. Gresham Denham, relict of the Rev. John D. 75.—Mrs. Scotney, wife of Mr. Francis S. 51.

At Portland, Mrs. Cowling, wife of Mr. William C. gent. third daughter of B. Kippis, gent. of Kirton, and niece of the late Rev. Dr. K.

At Stamford, Mrs. Anna Sisson, 69.—Mr. Richard Pollard, 50.—Mrs. Taylor, assistant at Miss Bell's seminary at Oundle.—Mrs. Ann Burditt, 80.—Mr. Samuel Pearson, 67.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Anna Birkitt, 95.

At Horncastle, Mr. Robert Trever, 23.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Forster, many years mace-bearer to the mayor, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Saddington, Mr. Franks, of Burton Overy, to Miss Breedon, eldest daughter of Francis B. esq.

Mr. Carter, of Leicester, to Miss Martha Smith, of Market Harborough.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Wright, master of the free grammar school, to Miss Buswell, governess of the ladies seminary at that place.

Mr. John Moore, of Aylstone, to Miss Leach, eldest daughter of Thomas L. gent. of Leicestershire.

Died.] At Loughborough, Mrs. Clarke, 90.—Mrs. Capp, widow of Mr. W. C. and sister of alderman Bishop, of Leicester, 44.—Robert Stevens, gent. 89.

At Leicester, Mr. Carrick, who, for upwards of half a century conducted a reputable seminary there.—Thomas Browne, gent. formerly an eminent hosier, but who had retired from business many years, with an independence acquired with integrity and honour.—John Swan, gent.—Mrs. Billing, wife of Mr. Augustus B. 55.—Mrs. Cooke, 87.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Reeve, relict of William R. esq. and grandmother of the late Earl of Harborough.

At Frith House, near Leicester, Charles Mellor, gent. 75.

At Kelsedale, the seat of earl Ferrers, Elizabeth Rose Jolliffe, wife of Hylton J. esq. 24.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uttoxeter, John Webb, esq. of Burton Park, Derbyshire, to Miss T. Blurton, second daughter of John B. esq. of Woodford.

At Tamworth, Mr. James Wright, of Manchester, to Frances, daughter of P. W. esq.

At Handbury, Mr. William Standley, of Sudbury, Derbyshire, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Samuel R. esq. of Coton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Crowley to Miss Bath.—Mr. Hicklin to Miss Burney, of the Castle Inn.

At Stoke, Mr. Stephen Lightfoot of Burslem, to Miss Ann Braggaley.

Died.] At Tibbington House, Thomas Smith, esq. of the Bilston Bank.

Near Walsall, Mr. John Woolley, 94.

At Litchfield, Mr. James Dunbar, 20.

At Burton upon Trent, the Rev. Hugh Jones, 68.

At Stafford, Mrs. Elizabeth Worsey.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Clayton, near Newcastle, Mr. T. Shrigley, 34.

At Newcastle under Lyne, Mr. T. Brown, 66.—Mrs. Pepper, the wife of Mr. John P. architect.

At Rugeley, Miss Pegg.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Joseph Hollick, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Eaton of Willenhall.—Mr. Dolton, of Madeley, to Miss Cramp.

At Birmingham, Mr. David Sawyer, of Ipsley, to Miss Elizabeth Roddis.—Mr. W. W. Jenkins, to Miss Scudamore.—Mr. Stafford, of Redditch, Worcestershire, to Miss Beet of Coventry.—Joseph Jerome, esq. of Birmingham Heath, to Miss Mary Hickman, of Handsworth.

At Darlaston, the Rev. T. Theodosius, of Gerrall, to Miss Catherine Fletcher.

Died.] At Studley castle, Philip Littleton, esq. 79.

At Halstead, Mrs. Bass, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. and daughter of the late Mr. John Holmes of Birmingham.

At Sommerfield, Henry, the youngest son of John Iddins, esq. 16.

At Coleshill, Thomas Mallie, esq.—Mr. John Eaves, 67.

At Moseley, Mr. William Rotherham, 85.

At Tackbury, Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. John Taylor, of Birmingham.

At Gosta Green, Mr. Twist, 75.

At Bourne Brook, Mr. William Allport, 98.

At Birmingham Heath, John Dymock Griffith, esq. 70.

At Atherstone, Miss Ann Tate.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Cartwright, 17.—Miss Hannah Best, 26.—Mr. Thomas Ault, 49.—Mr. Edward Hant, late of the Swan inn and hotel.—Mr. Capenhurst, of the Roebuck tavern.—Mr. Richard Chambers, attorney, 42.—Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. Thomas N.—Mrs. Cope.—Mr. William Clarkson, 62.

At Coventry, Mrs. Ayton.—Mrs. Cattel, relict of Mr. Richard C.—Mr. Thomas Goodall, 72.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Moreton Corbiat, Mr. H. Deakin, of Holbrook, to Miss Deakin, of Preston Brockhurst.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Edwards to Miss Elizabeth Davies.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Jay, esq. of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. E. Smith, second daughter of Mr. S. town-clerk of the former place.

At Whitchurch, Charles Roddy, esq. to Catharine, third daughter of Benjamin Kent, esq. of London.

Died.] At Gonsall Cottage, William Wilson, esq. He served the office of mayor of Shrewsbury in 1806.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Sarah Harris, second daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Cruck Meole, 66.—Mr. Littler.—Mr. Thomas Leake.

At Poynton, Mr. Colley.

At Frankwell, Mr. Richard Eaves, 85.

At Belton, Miss Scott, daughter of J. C. S. esq.

At Dorrington, Mr. Thomas Price.

At Withington, Mrs. Tryphena Blakeway, 93.

At Munslow, Mr. Parton.

At West Bromwich, Mrs. Kenrick, 38.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Allinson, wife of Mr. Christopher A. of the Fighting Cocks inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. A. Oliver, esq. of Kempsey, to Miss Fieldhouse.—Lieutenant Pilcher, of the Royal Marines, to Miss E. M. Elrington, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Law Hill.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Herbert Lloyd, esq. of Carmarthen, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late John Halliday, esq. of Llancilly, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Evesham, after a few hours indisposition, John Phillips, esq. And in the evening of the same day, in the prime of life, (as he was conversing with some friends, on the sudden dissolution of Mr. Phillips,) Mr. Edw. Prichett, druggist.—He had been announced, the preceding week only, as a lieutenant in the East Worcester Local Militia.

At Worcester, at the house of his uncle, the Rev. George Osborn, Mr. Wm. Osborn, of Cork, 21.

At Wellard Court, near Upton, Mrs. Twinberow.

At Stourbridge, the Rev. Mr. Willets, nearly 50 years second master of Stourbridge school, and curate of King's Swinford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Preston upon Wye, Mr. Joseph Jones, of Bellimore, to Ann, second daughter of the late J. Gilbert, esq.

Died.] At Fowmynd, Mrs. Maddy, wife of Mr. Mansell M.

At Cradley, Mrs. Mary Oakley, 100.

At Hereford, Mr. Francis Havard, one of the members of the Corporation.

At Ledbury, Mr. Woodyatt, 75.

At Peterstow, the Rev. W. Lucas, rector of that place, 74.

At Ross, Mrs. Meek.

At Bernithen Court, Langaren, Mr. S. Matthews.

At Holmer, Mr. Jones.

At Leominster, Mrs. Compton.

At Bircher, near Leominster, Mrs. Ward, relict of Adam W. esq. 81.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury upon Severn, Mr. Thos. Harper, to Miss Knowles.

Died.] At Pardon Hill, near Wincheomb, Thomas Peacy, esq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Joshua Avery, 40.—Mr. James Coleman, 65.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Corbett.—Mr. Thornton.

At Cirencester, Mr. T. Crossley.—Mrs. Shepherd, 80.—Mrs. Wilkins.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Hester Bagnall, 91.—Mr. John Grove, 72.

At Wars well, near Berkeley, Mr. T. Pearce, 90.

At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hodleston.

At Standish, Mrs. Butt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Heady, of Little Buckhill, to Miss Mary Blick.

Mr. Lacey, of Baadenham, to Mrs. Young, widow of Mr. Stephen W. of High Wycombe.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. W. Thorp.—Mr. W. Eagles.

At Shalstone, the Rev. J. P. Jervoise, L.L.D. rector of that place and of Stretton on the Fosse, Warwickshire,

At St. Ives, Mr. George Robson, master of the Crown inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Ware, Mrs. Jane Prince, wife of Mr. John P. surgeon of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.—Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mrs. Susannah A.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Luton, Mr. James Pryor, to Miss Eliz. Gutteridge.

At Leighton Buzzard, Henry Newland, gent. heir at law of the late Abraham N. esq. of the Bank of England, to Mrs. Mary Gurney, relict of Mr. Joseph G.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. Mawbey.

At Odell Castle, Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Alston, esq. 21.

At Yelden, the Rev. Edward Bursting, rector of that place, 54.

At Tempsford, Richard Newman Harding Newman, esq. of Nelmes near Romford, Essex, well known in the sporting and agricultural circles.

At Northill, Mr. Jellis, 65.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Clipstone, Mr. T. Bollard, of Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Garman.—Mr. R. Oldacres, of Arnsby, to Miss Ward.

At Northampton, Mr. B. P. Cole, of Buckingham, to Miss M. Hipwell.

At Grendon, Mr. William Partridge, jun. of Wollaston, to Miss Kezia Labremes, second daughter of Mr. William L.

At Pitsford, the Rev. Edward Collins Wright, fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss White, daughter of the late David W. esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Elton, Mrs. Edgson, wife of Mr. Francis E. of Sawtry, Huntingdonshire.

At Clinton, Mrs. Wigginton, wife of Mr. John W. 33.

At Blakesey, Mrs. Ward, 66.

At Culworth, Mrs. Jeffs.

At Northampton, Mr. Richard Stanton, many years proprietor of the Bull inn, 63.—Mrs. Eliz. Bliss, 86.—Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. C. of the Angel inn.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Benjamin M.—Sarah Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Dix, master of Newport Pagnell academy.

At Cliffe Lodge, Mr. Rayson, many years keeper of King's Cliffe Forest, 78.

At Old, Mr. Ibbs.—William Hodges, 80.

At Dene, Mr. William Webster, third son of Mr. J. W. 23.

At Glutton, Mr. Bletsoe.

At Charlton near Aynho, Mrs. Piesley.

At Daventry, Mr. James Shaw, one of the aldermen of the corporation.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Mugliston, 75.

At Kolsett, Mr. Thomas Spokes, 58.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Henry, fifth son of Samuel Blencowe, 21.

At Tichmarch, William Salmon, gent. 82.

At Welfingbro', aged 63, the widow of the late Rev. Joseph Scott, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, whose undissembled piety rendered her worthy of the strictest imitation. Her wisdom constituted her the most valuable adviser. Her prudence in all her complicated and weighty trials endeared her to numerous friends; while her well tempered zeal and stedfast adherence to those gospel truths which supported her in all situations, made her company precious, her temper amiable, her temper pacific, and her views heavenly.

CAMBRIDGE.

The late Rev. John Hulse's premium will this year be given for the best dissertation "On the advantages and Difficulties in "Religion; or an attempt to shew the good "effects which result, and which might result, from the proper Revelation being "of a *probable*, rather than a *demonstrative* "kind."

Married.] At Cottenham, Mr. Sam. Goodger, of Wisbeach, to Miss H. Rowell.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. John C.—Mr. H. B. Beales,—Mr. William Evans, of the Greyhound inn,—At his rooms in St. John's college, Mr. Reginald Bligh, student.—Mr. Christopher Smithson, a serjeant in the Cambridge militia.—Mrs. Brown, 94.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Barnabas Turner.—Mr. James Anzelark, student of St. John's college, only child of the Rev. Mr. A. of Christ college, 20.—Mr. Theophilus Smith, 65.

At Tid St. Giles near Wisbeach, Mr. John Hannath, 24.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Martin, to Mrs. Eliz. Harrison.—Mr. C. Nicholls, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the late John R. esq.

The Rev. Thomas Watson of Norwich, to Miss Lucy Elwin, daughter of the late Peter E. esq. of Boston.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Bawburgh, near Norwich, in his 82nd year, John Wagstaffe, one of the society of friends. He was born at Overton in Hampshire. At the early age of ten years he was placed as an apprentice to a baker in the metropolis: where, during those leisure hours which even the busiest may create, he laid the foundation of that scientific respectability which he afterwards attained. His education being extremely limited and narrow, afforded no presage of ripening talents. But his ardent attachment to literature enabled him successfully to combat every obstacle opposed to its advancement. "Genius," as defined by the biographer of Sir W. Jones, "is the power of application:" this power he possessed in an eminent degree, and the reward of his assiduity, extensive knowledge improved by habitual thought, affords a source of encouragement to the similarly circumstanced in life. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he settled in Norwich. An indefatigable attention to the concerns of business and the cares of a family engaged the greater portion of his time; his industry and economy securing a praiseworthy independence and affording an ample provision for the comforts of old age. This, as well as every subsequent period of his life still afforded a retreat from the avocations of business, and enabled him to pursue his love of science and the liberal arts. Like the Edwin of Beattie, he delighted to wander in the paths of poesy. "Song was his favourite and first pursuit," and afforded a peculiar relish to his powers of retirement. One of his poems entitled "Stonehenge," and inscribed to his friend and neighbour Edward Jerningham, esq. contains some noble reflections on that venerable pile of ruins, and was well received by the public. Natural philosphy engaged his early and continued attention. From a frequent correspondence with the Bath Agricultural Society, he was elected one of its honorary members, and gratuitously presented with a copy of its works. He was among the earliest and most arduous promoters of the setting of wheat, which now so greatly and beneficially prevails. In various branches of horticulture and planting he was eminently versed, and possessed a well grounded knowledge of botany, entomology and other departments of natural history. His mind, expanded by liberal cultivation, exhibited a brilliancy and compass of imagination, united with a vigour of understanding rarely possessed, and fully exemplified the remark of Dr. Johnson, that, "a tradesman, by the economy of time and a devotion of his leisure hours to study, may become, if not a learned, at least a very useful and sensible man."

Of his social character, chearfulness, strict integrity, and active benevolence were leading traits. His morality was that of the Christian dispensation; and his life devoted to virtuous and honourable occupations was rewarded with a peaceful close and a happy earnest of unfading immortality.

At Farsham, the Rev. John Franklin.—Mr. Mark Butcher, 74.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Seaman, wife of Mr. W. S. and daughter of the late Captain Boog.

At Langley, Mrs. Burton, 60.

At Costessy, Mrs. Eliz. Cutting, wife of Mr. John C. 77.

At Swaffham, Mr. J. Pearson.

At Sporle, Mr. John Smith.

At Attleburgh, Mrs. Eliz. Barnard.

At Lexham, Mrs. Kerbell, 73.

At East Harling, Mr. T. Smith.

At Diss, Mr. Thomas Fulcher, sen.

At Walsingham, Mr. Bullock, surgeon, 61.

At Kelling, Mrs. Warnes, relict of Mr. John W. 100.

At Tasburgh, Somers Clark, esq. late in the East India company's service, 48.

At Beccles, Mr. William Branard, 35.

At Sampson's Hall, Mrs. Tennant, widow of the Rev. Christopher T. 70.

At Thetford, Mr. George Barnes, of the White Hart Inn, 27.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Jane Denton, 90.

At Eulham, Mrs. House, 85.

At Norwich, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Jonas B. 40.—Mr. Giles Armond, 67.—Mrs. Catherine Skakel, 70.—Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rev. William G.—Mrs. Hannah Masterman, who many years kept a boarding-school for young ladies, 75.—Mr. Samuel Harmer, 86.—Miss Alderson.—Miss Harriot Cooper Hammont, youngest daughter of William H. esq. 37.—Mrs Decarle, 25.

At Caistor, Ann, second daughter of Mr. George Barrett, 15.

At Fakenham, James Bradfield Jacob, eldest son of Mr. James J. of Paslingford, Suffolk, 16.

At Wortwell, Mr. S Crisp, jun. 34.

At Wroxham, Mr. Edward Clarke, of the Castle Inn.

At Debenham, Mr. George Kersey, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Capt. Mitcham, of the 24th reg. to Miss Coote, daughter of the late Captain C.

Died.] At Ipswich, Rear-Admiral Uvedale, he was made a post-captain in 1760, and superannuated in 1790.—Mr. Robert Mayes, surgeon.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Hardacre, 76.

At Hesset, the Rev. John Steggall, rector of that place, 51.

At

At Woolpit, Mrs. A. Taylor, sister of Mr. T. of the Crown Inn.

At Bury, Mrs. Becher, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. head-master of the grammar-school at that place.—Mrs. Otridge.—Serjeant Cooper, of the 1st regiment of guards, many years employed in the recruiting service in that town.—Mrs. Plumb, wife of Mr. P. schoolmaster.

At Hadleigh, Mr. John Duningham.

At Stoke by Nayland, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. P. of the Rose Inn.

At Framlingham, Mrs. Naunton, relict of Wm. N. gent. of Seckford Hall.

At Palgrave, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the Rev. Mr. L.

ESSEX.

In excavating the reservoir for the Colchester water works, some vestiges of Roman baths were lately found. Since that period, in proceeding with the works, the workmen fell in with a quantity of Roman pavement, and, what is extraordinary, beneath that some oak framing, almost perfectly sound, although it must have laid there above a thousand years. By inspection, it appears that it had been previously charred, as the crust was on it when first dug up. It is therefore evident, that charring of timber, to make it last under ground, was known to the Romans.—Amidst some fragments of porcelain found, was one vessel of most exquisite workmanship and classical taste, the outside of which was highly embossed with basso relievo, divided into different departments, in two of which were Diana and Faunus, on pedestals facing each other. Diana, in her left hand, holds a boy, and in the right the two forefeet of a leveret, standing in an upright posture against her. The attitude of Faunus is nearly that of the antique Antinous; a wreath of a mask and plumes of feathers hang between the two. In two other departments are the stags at bay with the dogs. Between this department, and the before-described, is a long upright one, with a tripod in the centre, and an Eagle hovering over the flame, with a plume of feathers erect on its back. In two other departments are Cupid sacrificing, in the act of pouring something from a vessel on the altar; round the border of this department is studded with imitations of diadems; in two other departments are represented the great wild bear passant, capitally executed; towards the cornice, or towards the upper edge or opening of the vessel, is a rich canopy, ornamented all round; on the bottom and sides of the departments are plumes of feathers studded with ornaments like mace. It is nearly the colour of dark cornelian, has been hardened by fire, and is almost as dense as flint. Most of the coins dug up are of Claudius, Cæsar Augustus, and others of the Emperor Trajanus, Antoninus Pius, and Divus Antoninus, and many others hardly distinguishable from their state of corrosion, also silver gilt instruments used in the sacrifices.

Married.] At Chigwell, J. Brabazon Urmston, esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of J. Hanson, esq. of London.

At Waltham Abbey, Mr. John Whitehead, of Dalton, Yorkshire, to Miss Esther Walton, daughter of William W. esq. of Epping Forest.

At Great Baddow, the Rev. A. C. Bullen, to Miss Lucy Crichton, daughter of the late Alderman C. of London.

Mr. William Ranfield, of Harwich, to Miss Cass, of Bocking.

Died.] At Woodford, William Robinson, esq. sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, 72.

At Colchester, the Rev. James Round, M.A. rector of St. Runwald's, and a magistrate for this county, 44.

Mrs. Ann Round, wife of George R. esq. youngest daughter of the late Dr. Waller, Archdeacon of Essex, 32.—Mr. Joseph Wallis, 18.

At Great Horksley, Mr. James Josselyn.

At Maldon, Mrs. Pond, formerly of the Ship Inn, 84.

At Mistley, Mr. Richard Francis.

At Bockingham Hall, Copford, Mr. Joseph Poulten.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Stephen Durtnall, esq. of Linton, to Miss Charlotte Gure.

At Chatham, Mr. Edwards, son of the master blacksmith of the Dock-yard there, to Miss Pearce, mistress of the ladies' boarding-school, Brompton.

At Upper Deal, J. Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Lilley, of Deal.

Died.] At Deal, Mr. Roger Carter, many years a tide waiter at that place, 40.—Of the small-pox, Mr. Thomas Bayley, 39.—Mr. William Outridge, 31.

At the Court Lodge, Appledore, aged 32, the Rev. Joseph Dane Gilman, late of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He possessed a most generous heart, and performed his clerical duties with the utmost propriety. Two years since, he was curate of Appledore, which he quitted in consequence of ill health. As his virtues were well known and acknowledged by that neighbourhood, his death is sincerely lamented by the whole parish. Mr. Gilman was a native of Grenada, but received the first rudiments of education at Northfleet, in this county, and had several times crossed the Atlantic.

At New Romney, Mr. D. Karwatsky, 82.

At Faversham, Mr. Thomas Perkins.—Mr. John Ayres.

At Harty, Mr. John Wanstall, master of the ferry house.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Wilkins, mother of J. Hodgskin, esq. storekeeper there.

At Woolwich, the eldest daughter of Captain Cleveland, of the royal horse artillery.

At Bedgebury, Lady Forrester.

At Gravesend, Mr. Thomas Nairn Nash. He served the office of mayor of that corpo-

ration four times, and was always a steady friend to the poor and oppressed.

Mrs. Bagster, wife of —— B. esq. and daughter of Mr. John Sankey, of Digges-Place, Barham.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Loop, 72.—Mr. T. Hudson, 65.—Mrs. Sarah Peirce, relict of Sampson P. gent. of Doddington.—Mr. John Peirce, 70.

At West Malling, Mrs. Catherine Hubble, 65.

At Eythorne, Mrs. Tritton, wife of Mr. T. 84.

SURRY.

Married.] At Mitcham, Mr. George Ashness, of London, to Miss Rutter.

Died.] At Mitcham, aged 104, Thomas Clee. He had spent the early part of his life as a gardener. This man was a native of Herefordshire, but of late years resided at Mitcham. He retained his faculties to the last.

At Dorking, Captain Thomas Bowen, of the royal navy.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Captain Prescott, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Mary Falkener, daughter of the late Caleb F. esq.

At Seaford, John Henry Tilson, esq. of Wallington Park, in Oxfordshire, to Sophia, the widow of the Rev. Edward Langford, and eldest sister of Thomas Henry Harben, esq. of Corsica Hall, near Seaford.

At Shoreham, John Lawrens Bicknell, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Willmott, esq.

At Icklesham, Captain Alexander Todd, of the Royal Staff Corps, to Miss Stonestreet.

Thomas Groome, esq. of Newham Place, to Miss M. Ingram, daughter of Mr. I. surgeon, of Steyning.

Died.] At Brighton, Frederica Anna, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable R. Ryder, 8.—Mr. John Mantle, of the Wheat Sheaf inn, 61.—Mr. H. Parker, reeve of the fishery of that place.—Mr. Stone.—Mr. Glazebrook.—John Parker, esq.

At Lewes, Mr. Cranston, relict of James C. esq.

At Burwash, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. William T. sen. 57.

At Rowfant, Mrs. Bethune, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. 62.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Samuel Symonds, esq. surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Mary White.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Edward Croker, esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, third son of Edward C. esq. of Ballynegrand, county of Limerick, to Martha Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lascelles, esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond.

Died.] At Southampton, Thomas Scott, esq. eldest son of the late David S. esq. of Antigua.

At Christchurch, Mr. James Ludlow, 62. Few men were more esteemed for professional integrity, and those qualities which adorn the social and domestic circle.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Oldfield, sister to Mr. Hammond.—Thomas Hayter, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Stratford under the Castle, Mr. Rocke, of Salisbury, to Miss Fauguin, of Stratford.

Charles Hore, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bowles, eldest daughter of the late Rev. B. Bowles, vicar of Bradford.

Died.] At Cricklade, the Rev. Richard Purdy, D.D. formerly of Queen's College, Oxford. He was struck with a paralytic affection while addressing one of his pathetic discourses to his congregation; but he retained the perfect use of his faculties to the last. As an affectionate husband and parent, a sincere friend, an intelligent, pleasant companion, and a valuable literary character, from whose pen other useful works might have been expected, his death may be considered both a public and private loss, but most particularly by a large circle of deeply afflicted relations and friends who were sensible of his worth, he must be long and sincerely lamented.

At Britford, Mr. Edward Stanford, jun. of Gussage, Dorset, 33.

At Heytesbury, Mr. O. Flower, 54.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Exham, Mr. R. Gates, jun. to Miss Dolby, of Flushing, Cornwall.

At Reading, Mrs. Munday, of Andover, to Miss Williams, of the Castle inn.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Harrison.

At Reading, Mrs. Lovejoy, 100.—Mrs. Leach, of the White Hart, 34.—Mrs. Perry, 97.—Mrs. May, wife of Mr. M. master of the Blue School. Mrs. Thatcher, of the Turk's Head.—Mrs. Hawthorne.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, 95.

At Round Oak, Englefield Green, Mrs. Revell.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Blake, of the Red Lion.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Citizens of Bristol have resolved to erect a Commercial Coffee-room in that city, at the expence of 10,000l. to be raised by transferable shares of 25l. each. The subscription was immediately filled up.

Married.] At Bristol, Daniel Burr, esq. major general in the East India Company's service, to Miss Davis, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late James D. esq. of Chepstow.—Mr. John Gillett, to Sarah, second daughter of W. Smith, esq. of Tobago.—J. Robert, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Hart, eldest daughter of Mr. John H.

Died.] At Lambridge House, near Bath, Isaac Hillier, esq 68.

At Bath, Mrs. Graves, relict of Rear-admiral G.—Charles Searle, esq. of St. George's, Somerset.—Miss Matilda Stewart.—James Brazier, esq. solicitor, of Bewdley, Worcestershire.—

tershire.—Mrs. Ormsby.—John, son of Mr. Samuel Whitchurch, 17.—Mrs. Arden, wife of Humphrey A. esq. of Sutton, Warwickshire.—Mrs. Mary Newcomen, 74.—Charles Purvis, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.—The Rev. S. Abraham, of Creech.—Robert Goodwin, esq.

At Didmarton, Sarah Sophia, relict of Richard Tuck, esq. of Rowd Ford, Wilts.

At Wells, Francis Raddon Besley, only child of Mr. B. druggist

At Wrington, Moses Corbet, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaminster, the Rev. William Rose Holden, A.M. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Eveleigh.

At Lyme, William Maule, esq. of London, to Mrs. Blakeney, of Bath.

At Dorchester, Mr. Joseph Cust of Came, to Miss Mary Bascombe, third daughter of Mr. John B.—Mr. Thomas Besant, to Miss Groves.

At Wareham, N. Hone, esq. to Mrs. Hayter, widow of John H. esq.

Died.] At Poole, Thomas Saunders, esq. merchant, 47.—James Seager, esq. alderman of that corporation, 71.—John Bird, esq. 86.—Mr. Lawrence Tullock, 68.

At Bourton, Mrs. Chinnock.

At Lodes, near Bridport, Mrs. Graves, wife of Robert G. M. D.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Pride, relict of Mr. John P.—Mr. Thomas Webb.

At Camesworth, the Rev. George Bartlett, minister of the congregations at the Vale and Weytown, 30.

At Blandford, Mr. J. Jellyman, late of Downton, Wilts, 58.

DEVONSHIRE.

Between the hours of five and six o'clock, on the 27th of December, a fire was discovered at Escott, near Honiton, the beautiful and highly improved seat of Sir John Kennaway, bart. occasioned by the carelessness of a servant leaving a candle in a dressing-room, which communicated to the window-curtains. The family with a number of visitors were at dinner when the alarm was given, and so rapid were the flames, that the mansion, together with the whole of the very superb and elegant furniture, valuable paintings, &c. was entirely destroyed, nothing being saved from the devouring element but the jewels, plate, and papers. A farmer of the name of Pyle, while laudably rendering his assistance, fell from a ladder, and was unfortunately killed.

Married.] At Barnstaple, Mr. William Aldred, master of an academy in that town, to Miss Harriet Avery, daughter of Mr. A. of Topsham.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of George N. esq. purser in the royal navy. She had the preceding evening attended the marine ball, and appeared in good health and spirits.—Mr. Nicholas Norman, late gunner of his Majesty's ship Unicorn.

At Lympstone, whither he went for the recovery of his health, J. J. Grellier, esq. several years secretary of the Royal Exchange Insurance Office, London. To this gentleman, the Monthly Magazine has been indebted for many valuable papers on political arithmetic, and other important subjects. He was an able mathematician, and an excellent writer. For Dr. Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, he furnished a large number of articles, which exhibit a sound judgment; powers of correct reasoning, and a vast store of general knowledge. During the last two years, he was a contributor to the Rev. Dr. Rees's New Cyclopedia, and perhaps almost one of his last efforts was the drawing up a short article for that work. In the volume that is yet unpublished, will be found among other articles from the pen of Mr. Grellier, one on the docks, that will be read with interest. In the office in which the greater part of his time was spent, he was highly respected for a most diligent attention to the various duties of his station; for his accuracy in business, for his strict and undeviating integrity, and for the amiableness of his manners. As a husband, a father, and a friend, his loss will be long and severely felt. In every relation of life, he was beloved while living, and those who were best acquainted with his virtues and talents, will most and longest revere his memory.

At the house of Captain Seymour, Friary Lodge, Plymouth, Mr. Gibbings, late Master's-mate of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, aged eighteen years, a youth of the most amiable disposition and admirable conduct, beloved by all his shipmates.

At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. of the royal artillery, at present on foreign service.

At Hubberston, near Milford, John Allen, esq. He retired to rest apparently in very good health, and next morning was found a corpse.

At Dawlish, Miss Gardiner, daughter of the late Colonel G. of Bellevue, Southampton.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, 85.

At Brixham, Thomas Dacres, esq. barrack-master of the Berry head garrison, late captain in the 39th regiment, brother of Admiral D. and brother-in-law of W. Adams, esq. M.P.

CORNWALL.

Lord Grenville has projected great improvements on his fine estate of Bonconnoc. The extensive downs, so long neglected, though they contain vast tracts of the richest soil, are now to be cultivated, and some parts of them sown with corn, others with acorns.

Viscount Falmouth intends to build a new mansion, upon his beautiful estate of Tregothnan. His lordship's acknowledged taste will doubtless discover a better site than that of the present house, and the line of a more

eligible road than that which now leads from Mopusferry to Tregothnan

Married.] At Perranzabuloe, Wm. Peter, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, London, to Frances, the only child of John Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, vice-warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.

Died.] At Marazion, Emma, fourth daughter of Dr. Moyle.

At Truro, Miss Mitchell, daughter of Thomas M. esq. and sister to Commodore M.—Mr. John Parkyn, 81.—Mrs. Ferris.

At Penzance, Mr. George Woodis, 75 — Mr. John Richards, of Bodmin, 21.—Mr. W. R. Desencourt, 17.

At Helston, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. attorney, 46.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Chard.

At St. Columb, Mr. Denham Melanchton Jewell, surgeon, 24.

At St Ives, Mr. Thomas Quick.

At St. Mawes, Mr. Cory, surgeon.

At Trevissam, Mr. Walter Elliott, 97.

WALES.

Married.] At Brecon, William Murray, of the royal marines, to Miss Catherine Wilkins, youngest daughter of Jeffery W. esq. of the Priory, Brecon.

Died.] At his seat of Penbedw, aged 66, Watkin Williams, constable of the castle of Flint, and one of his Majesty's justices for the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and formerly major of the Shropshire militia. His loss will be severely felt by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

At Swansea, Mr. George Harry, agent to the Birmingham and Copper Company's works in the vicinity of that town.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Dumaget, in the county of Wigtown, Lieutenant Leveson Douglas Stewart, of the royal navy, second surviving son of the late Hon. Admiral Keith, of Glasserton, to Miss Elizabeth Dalrymple Hay, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple H. bart. of Park-place, Glenluce.

Died.] At Hamilton, Mr. Robert Godwin, late manager of the theatres at Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Irvine, &c.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Hugh Cathcart, esq. son and heir of Sir Andrew C. bart. to Caroline, eldest daughter of Conway Heatley, esq. grand-niece of John, Duke of Argyle, and cousin to the late Duchess of Richmond.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Daly, wife of James D. esq of Dunsandle, county of Galway, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, bart. 86.—T. M'Kenna, esq. He was a political writer of much celebrity, and enjoyed from government a pension of 200l. per ann. for past services.—Charles Farran, esq. in the 86th year of his age, many years deputy clerk of the pleas of the Irish Exchequer.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Killed, in the month of October last, in a glorious attempt to repulse a body of French troops who had landed in the island of Capri, Major John Hamill, of the Maltese regiment. This gallant and heroic officer had only seen his 30th year, when his country was deprived of his valuable services. He was a native of the north of Ireland, and traced his descent from a most respectable Roman-catholic family. His fate was attended with circumstances truly affecting—circumstances equally calculated to excite sensations of regret and admiration and which must render his memory dear to the nation in whose service he bled, and confer immortal honour upon his name.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE fleet from India lately arrived consists of the following ships:—the Duke of Montrose, Walpole, Sarah Christiana, and Northampton, from Bengal; the Worcester, from Fort St. George and Bombay; Sir W. Pulteney, and Union, from Bombay. Their cargoes consist of 9,266 pieces Bengal piece goods, 9,123 pieces calicoes, 68,400 Madras calicoes, exclusive of a large quantity of prohibited goods, drugs, and privileged goods, among which are 2,052 bales of cotton.

A fleet from the Leeward Islands is also arrived, and we are happy to say to a good market, as Rum, Sugar, and Coffee are in demand, and fetch good prices. The East India Company have declared for their March Sale, 13,800 chests of Indigo, and of Piece Goods 34,000; Calicoes, 124,826; Prohibited, 83,704; Prompts, July 21st.

Sweden having been obliged to shut her ports against us, at the instance of the Emperor of Russia, we may say the trade of the Baltic to this country is at present at an end; consequently the articles of Timber, Tallow, Tar, Pitch, Iron, Hemp, Flax, &c. must considerably advance in price; and we trust the legislature will at this time give every encouragement to the Iron Manufacture, growers of Hemp, Flax, &c. as those valuable articles can be procured in our country in abundance, and equal to any foreign article imported.

The trade of Archangel, compared with that of other Russian ports, has been very considerable this year; in consequence of which the prices of several articles were pushed up to an unexpected height, such as of Flax, from 85 to 90 roubles—Tallow, 80 to 85 ditto—Hemp, 75 to 80 ditto—Bristles, 40 ditto—Mats, 170 ditto—Linseed, 14 to 15 ditto—Rye, 10 to 10½ ditto, and Wheat, to 9 roubles. Owing to the want of tonnage, so few ships

ſhips being arrived to carry off the goods brought to market, the ſtock remaining on hand is very conſiderable, and conſiſts of 30,000 poods of yellow Candle Tallow, ſent to Archangel from Peterſburgh; 500,000 poods of Bar Iron; 30,000 poods of Train Oil; 13,000 chetverts of Rye; 60,000 ditto of Wheat; 500,000 Mats; 3,000 poods of Candles; 80,000 barrels of Tar; 3,000 poods of Peaſe; 15,000 poods of Rye Flour; 10,000 barrels of Pitch; 12,000 chetverts of Linſeed; 5,000 poods of Hemp, and 2,000 poods of Flax. Some contracts have been made for the preſent year at advanced prices.

The markets of London and Liverpool continue full of Cotton-wool, and fetch good prices, particularly thoſe of the Brazils, as Marinham and Pernambucco; and the Cotton of our own Weſt India iſlands keeps ſteady in price, and is of remarkably fine quality. Every hand, both male and female, is buſily employed at Mancheſter, and its neighbourhood, in the manufacturing of Calicoes and Cottons, &c. for South American orders; and the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield are executing large orders for the ſame country.

Iriſh Linens have conſiderably advanced in price, and ſtill likely to be higher, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of Flax-ſeed from America laſt ſeaſon. Should the embargo continue in America, we truſt and hope the legiſlature will grant premiums to the growers of Flax in Ireland, ſo as to encourage the farmers, as well as the poor induſtrious weavers of this neceſſary article.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 17.
Hamburgh..	35 2	34 9 ..	34 9 ..
Altona .. .	35 3	34 10 ..	34 10 ..
Amſterdam	36 1	35 10 ..	35 10 ..
Paris	23 16	23 16 ..	23 16 ..
Leghorn....	49½	49½	49½ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Liſbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	73	65	68 ....
Dublin	11	11¼	11¼ ....
Cork	11¼	11¼	11¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
—— Suſſex, 3l. to 4l. 5s. per cwt.
—— Eſſex, 2l. 18s. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
——Suſſex, 3l. 6s. to 5l. 0s. per cwt.
——Farn. 3l. 10s to 5l. 5s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 4th of January, 1809, is 52s. 3¼d. per cwt. excluſive of duties.

New Dollars, 5s. 5d. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in January, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, London:—Grand Junction, 128l. to 130l. ex-dividend of 2l. per ſhare, nett, for the laſt half-year.—Neath Canal, in Glamorganſhire, 230l. to 234l. dividing 15l. per ſhare per annum.—Monmouthſhire, 107l. 10s. dividing 5l. per ſhare per annum, nett.—Wilts and Berks, 28l. per ſhare.—Kennet and Avon, 4l. premium on 20l ſhares.—Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, 21l.—Weſt India Dock Stock, at 168l. per cent. ex-dividend of 5l. per cent. nett, for the laſt half-year.—Eaſt India Dock, 125l. 10s. per cent.—London Dock, 117l. per cent. ex-dividend of 2¼ per cent. nett, for the laſt half year.—Commercial Road, 114l. 10s. per cent. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. nett, for the laſt half year.—Globe Inſurance, 111l. to 111½l. ex-dividend of 3l. per ſhare, nett, for the half-year.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.

Dead Winter Month.

The ſnows ariſe, and foul and fierce
All winter drives along the darkened air.

FOR ſeveral days after the commencement of December, the weather was unuſually mild and pleaſant for this ſeaſon of the year. The nights have generally been froſty, but it was not until the 22d that we had any ſnow whatever. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the ſun ſhone ſo powerfully, that, about mid-day, the ſmall inſects were flying about in little ſwarms, in the ſame manner as in ſummer. Even two or three of the butterflies were routed from their ſtate of torpor, and were ſeen to flit along the air. In the night of the 17th we had a hard black froſt, which continued till the 21ſt. It entirely deſtroyed the few autumnal flowers, which the mildneſs of the preceding weather had left. A conſiderable quantity of ſnow fell on the 22d. The froſt continued till the 27th. During all this ſevere weather, the wind has varied no farther than from north to north-eaſt and eaſt. It is ſingular that, although the wind was nearly ſtationary, about eaſt, till the end of the month, a thaw commenced in the evening of the 27th. which laſted, without intermiſſion, till the 4th of January. The eaſt is a quarter from whence, in the winter months, we nearly always have froſt, and rarely indeed any thing like open weather.

Woodcocks

Woodcocks have this year been much leſs numerous than uſual. The change of the wind, from eaſt to ſouth-weſt, towards the latter end of November, drove away the remainder of the firſt flight; and ſince that time very few have been ſeen. Snipes are in great abundance. So long as the mild weather at the beginning of the month continued, they were to be found on moſt of the heaths in this neighbourhood. I was informed of a gentleman who ſhot more than forty in one day.

December 9. A few florets of the woodbine are ſtill left.

Lamperns (*petromyzon branchialis* of Linnæus) are to be obſerved adhering to ſtones in the rivers.

December 18. The hard froſt of laſt night has compelled ſeveral ſpecies of wild fowl to ſeek for ſhelter in our harbours and rivers. This morning eight hoopers, or wild ſwans, were ſeen; and in the courſe of the day ſome flocks of wild geeſe.

The Turnip-greens have been rendered completely flaccid by the froſt, and are all now lying upon the ground.

The moles, which were yeſterday buſily employed in throwing up their hillocks, are now compelled to ſeek for ſhelter out of the reach of the froſt, as the whole ſurface of the earth is impenetrable by them.

December 21. A bittern was this day ſhot.

——— 23. I am not inclined to believe that the common wagtails migrate in the autumn, as it has generally been aſſerted by ornithologiſts. In the midſt of the ſnow, and even during the ſevereſt weather we have had, I have conſtantly ſeen them running and flying about.

December 24. The froſt has been ſo ſevere, that many of the ſmall birds are killed by boys throwing ſticks at them. I ſaw a hedge-ſparrow that had been picked up in one of the roads, and was almoſt frozen to death.

I this day obſerved in the fields ſome lambs which had juſt been yeaned.

December 25. The blackbirds and thruſhes are more numerous about the lanes and hedges than I ever before obſerved them.

December 27. Amongſt other ſpecies of wild fowl that I this day ſaw, were ſeveral Bernacle geeſe (*Anas erythropus* of Linnæus), and white-fronted or laughing-geeſe (*Anas albifrons*). Both kinds are excellent eating.

December 31. The turnip-leaves, by the mild weather ſince the 27th, have in a great meaſure recovered from their froſt-bitten ſtate.

In my Report for September, I have, by miſtake, inſerted *papilio hyale* for *papilio edusa*. The large green caterpillar mentioned in the ſame Report, as probably that of *Bombyx taunus* of Haworth, is, I am informed by an entomological friend, that of the female of *Bombyx pavonus*, or emperor moth.

Hampſhire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE froſt, which has prevailed during the greateſt part of the preſent month, has not by any means injured even the moſt forward Wheats; they of courſe continue to look well and healthy. This has moſt probably been the conſequence of their being in moſt places ſlightly covered with ſnow.

The operations of the field have, however, been very much retarded by the above cauſe, as it has been quite impoſſible to proceed with them. The buſineſs of repairing the fences, and that of ploughing, has been quite at a ſtand; cart-work and threſhing out the grain being only practicable.

The young ſtock in the farm-yards, and the ſtall-feeding beaſts, have in common gone on well, food being, in general, pretty plentiful, eſpecially in the more northern diſtricts.

The turnips, and other green winter crops, have ſtood the ſeverity of the weather, in moſt caſes, in an unuſual manner.

The ſheep-ſtock has, however, in many caſes, been greatly injured by the ſnows, and in ſome ſituations great numbers loſt.

All ſorts of grain have lately been conſiderably on the advance; and both Flour and Oatmeal are now getting high.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 90s. 6d.; Barley, 41s. 11d.; and Oats, 33s.

Potatoes have likewiſe had much riſe in the price, though they are very abundant in moſt of the northern counties.

The prices of both fat and lean ſtock keep pretty ſteady.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per ſtone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s, per load; Clover, from 7l. 7s. to 7l. 15s.; and Straw, from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December 1808, to the 24th of January, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29 74. Jan. 22. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 28.20. Jan. 8. Wind variable.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 7-tenths of an inch { On the 8th the glass was as low as 28.2 but at the same hour on the 9th it had risen to 28.9.

Thermometer.

Higheſt, 44°. Jan. 10. Wind W.
Loweſt, 17°. Jan. 18. Wind E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 9°. { On the 13th at noon the thermometer was 39 and on the 14th it was no higher than 30.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 4·2 inches in depth. Rainy as the month has been, the moſt ſtriking and important feature is that of ſnow. We are apt undoubtedly to forget the events of paſt years, and on that account we cannot compare what is preſent with what is gone by, ſo accurately as could be wiſhed, or we might be inclined to affirm that ſo much ſnow has not fallen in any winter theſe fifteen years, near the metropolis, as we have experienced during the laſt five weeks. Once in the month the froſt was ſo ſevere as nearly to cover the Thames with ice. It then began to thaw, and the effects of the froſt and ſnow ſubſided very gradually: but the fall of ſnow from the 20th to the 23d was by much the greateſt, and the thaw came on in the morning of the 24th and continued during the whole of that and the following day ſo rapid as to occaſion between this place (Highgate) and town very remarkable floods. In ſeveral parts of St. Pancras, carts have plyed the whole of this day (25th) to carry paſſengers from one place to another. We fear the thaw, which has been accompanied with rain, muſt be productive of much ſerious injury in many parts of the country.

We have obſerved above that the greateſt variation in the thermometer in any one ſpace of 24 hours is 9°. This is the caſe ſuppoſing the obſervations to be made at ſtated hours; but a much more remarkable variation happened between the evening of the 22d and morning of the 23d. On Sunday morning the 22d the thermometer was 28°, ſnow fell the whole day, but the temperature gradually increaſed, and about ten at night it rained, and the mercury was at 35°, but at ſix or ſeven o'clock on the 23d it had fallen to 18° making a difference of 17° in the courſe of a ſingle night of eight hours.

The average temperature for the month is equal to 33° 13 which is lower than it has been for ſeven years for the ſame month: and the mean height of the barometer is 29.3 nearly, which muſt be regarded as very low.

The wind has blown chiefly from the Eaſterly quarters. Only four days in the thirty-one can be reckoned brilliant, on 15 there has been rain often in larger quantities, and on eight there has been ſnow.

Aſtronomical Anticipations.

The moon will be in conjunction with the Sun in the afternoon of the 14th at 59 minutes paſt one. On the evening of the 27th will happen an occultation of the 1 *a* of the crab, of the fourth magnitude, by the Moon. The immerſion will be at 4½ minutes paſt nine, apparent time, or at 27½ minutes paſt eight, clock time; and the emerſion at 14½ minutes paſt nine, apparent time, or at 27½ minutes paſt nine, clock-time The diſappearance of the ſtar will be at that part of the confines of the Moon's unenlightened diſk which is 5½ minutes to the north of her centre; and its re-appearance at the bright edge of the Moon, 7 minutes to the north of her centre. On the 9th, at 30m. 54s. paſt ſix, evening, will happen an emerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellite, the only one that will be viſible to Great Britain before the 13th of next October. A viſible immerſion of this ſatellite will not take place before the 2nd of next July. There will not be a viſible immerſion of the ſecond ſatellite before the 23d of next June; nor a viſible emerſion before the 15th of next October. A viſible immerſion of the third ſatellite will not happen before the 14th of next June; nor a viſible emerſion before the 27th of next July. The firſt viſible immerſion and emerſion of the fourth ſatellite will not take place before the night of Feb. 28, 1812. Mercury may be ſeen, if the weather be favourable, about twenty days; that is, ten days before and ten days after the time of his greateſt elongation which takes place on the 17th. On account of this planet being in his perihelion on the day of his greateſt elongation, the angle that he then makes with the Sun will be only 18° 0', which is almoſt the leaſt poſſible. Notwithſtanding this circumſtance, he will ſet that day not leſs than 1h. 40m. after the Sun, becauſe that part of the Zodiac that he will then be in bears ſo great an angle with the horizon. He ſets on the 7th 1h. 16m. on the 19th 1h. 47m. and on the 27th 1h. 13m. after the

the Sun. Venus will be an evening-ſtar for the month. On the 1ſt. her elongation from the Sun will be 42° 28′, and on the 28th 45° 38′. As ſeen through a teleſcope, her gibbous appearance, which on the 1ſt of the month will be the ſame with that of the Moon when ſhe is within 22½ degrees of her laſt quarter, by the end of the month will have increaſed ſo as to reſemble the Moon about fifteen hours before ſhe arrives at her laſt quadrature. Notwithſtanding this conſtant diminution of illumination as it reſpects her diſk, her ſubre will be conſtantly increaſing on account of her rapid approach to the earth enlarging her apparent diameter. On the 18th ſhe comes into conjunction with the ε of the Fiſhes, of the fourth magnitude, when their difference of latitude will be 22 minutes, the ſtar being to the north. Mars may ſtill be ſeen in the morning. Through the month he will rapidly increaſe in his apparent magnitude, his gibbous appearance and diſtance from the Earth conſtantly decreaſing. On the evening of the 1ſt he riſes at eleven o'clock, and on the evening of the 28th at 39 minutes paſt nine. Jupiter may be ſeen every favourable evening in the weſt, ſoon after ſun-ſet, but with ſome difficulty towards the end of the month on account of his then being within a few degrees of his conjunction with the Sun. Saturn will be up in the mornings ſeveral hours before ſun-riſe. On the 1ſt the difference of longitude of this planet and the Scorpion's heart, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, will be 4° 32′, and of latitude 6° 31′, and on the 28th the difference of longitude will be 3° 22′, and of latitude 6° 36′. It muſt be obſerved that in both caſes the ſtar is more advanced in longitude, and to the ſouth of the planet. The Georgium Sidus will be ſtill a morning-ſtar. On the morning of the 1ſt he riſes at eighteen minutes before one; on the evening of the 14th at 47 minutes paſt eleven; and on the evening of the 28th at 53 minutes paſt ten. His neareſt approach to the α, in the ſouth ſcale of the balance this month will be on the 13th, when their difference of longitude will be 2° 45′, and of latitude ſeven minutes. During this month that very remarkable ſtar, the β in the conſtellation of Perſeus, otherwiſe named Meduſa's head, may be obſerved ſeveral times to increaſe and decreaſe in brightneſs. At its full ſplendour it is a bright ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, nearly equal to the α in the ſame conſtellation; but in the ſpace of about four hours it gradually decreaſes to a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, and afterwards in the ſame ſpace of time as gradually recovers its light, which it retains about two days and a half, and then begins to loſe its light, and afterwards to recover it, as before. The times of its leaſt brightneſs which will be viſible to Great Britain are the following: the 1ſt, at ſix, evening; the 13th, at a quarter paſt five, morning; the 16th, at a quarter paſt two, morning; the 18th, at eleven, night; and the 21ſt, at half paſt ſeven, evening. If four hours be ſubtracted from the above times it will ſhow the beginning of the decreaſe of the ſtar's light; but if four hours be added, the ſum will be the time of the end of the phenomenon. But of all the variable ſtars whoſe period of light is known, there is none whoſe brightneſs at one time is ſo ſtrikingly contraſted with its brightneſs at another time, as that very remarkable ſtar in the Whale's neck, named ο by Bayer. It is ſometimes ſo bright as to ſurpaſs either the α or β in the ſame conſtellation, which are ſtars of the ſecond magnitude, and at other times it is as faint as a teleſcopic ſtar of the tenth magnitude. It is now (Jan.) equal in brightneſs to the ε of the Fiſhes, of the third magnitude, and is expected to arrive at its greateſt luſtre in the month of March.

Errata in the Aſtronomical Anticipations for January.—Line 10, for "2½ minutes" *read* 2¼ minutes. Ditto, for "more than" *read* more north than. Line 11, for "5½ minutes" *read* 5¼ minutes.

To Correſpondents

We had determined to print the Anſwers to COMMON SENSE on the ſubject of Popular Remedies in our Supplement, but, on examination, they proved ſo few in Number that we ſhall prefer to give them place among other correſpondence in an early Magazine.

The Purchaſers of the Monthly Magazine have long paid it the compliment of conſidering it as the cheapeſt work extant, and the Poprietor having been gratified at having it viewed in that light, it becomes a very painful duty to him to be under the neceſſity of giving notice of an unavoidable advance in its price.

When, however, it is ſtated that Paper has riſen within the laſt twelve months upwards of 20 *per cent, and that all the expences attending the production of ſuch a work have riſen in a ſimilar ratio within the laſt three years, it may be conceived that the public at large will be ſatisfied of the reaſonableneſs and neceſſity of the advance of this, and the other principal Magazines, from* ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE TO TWO SHILLINGS.